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Daily Report

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FBIS-AFR-92-086

CONTENTS

6 May 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Constitution Commission Said To Need More Time *[Addis Ababa International]* 1

Eritrea

Saudi Arabia Officially Recognizes Eritrea *[Asmera Radio]* 1

Kenya

Labor Minister Says Strike Under Control *[Nairobi Radio]* 1
President Moi Comments on Strike *[Nairobi Radio]* 1

Rwanda

Rwandan Government, Rebels Suspend Debate *[Kigali Radio]* 2

Uganda

President Bans Religion-Based Political Parties *[Kampala Radio]* 2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Gunmen Attack Home, Kill Five 5 May <i>[SAPA]</i>	3
Constitutional Development Minister on Negotiations	3
On 'Verge of a Breakthrough' <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	3
Further on Address <i>[SAPA]</i>	3
APLA Reportedly Claims Soweto Police Ambush <i>[SAPA]</i>	4
APLA Must Clarify Role in Ambush <i>[Umtata Radio]</i>	4
'No Indication' of Participation <i>[SAPA]</i>	5
NP Spokesman Comments on Highgate Hotel Attack <i>[SAPA]</i>	5
Government, ANC Agree on Conduct of Foreign Policy <i>[SUNDAY TIMES 2 May]</i>	5
Deputy Minister on Foreign Affairs Debate <i>[SAPA]</i>	6
PAC Blockades Transkei Town <i>[Umtata Radio]</i>	6
Pro-APLA Rhetoric Among Ciskei Youth on Rise <i>[THE STAR 5 May]</i>	6
PAC Issues Policy Document on Land Redistribution <i>[SAPA]</i>	7
SAP To Act 'Within the Law' on Political Violence <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	7
Mandela Reacts to Police Murders, Investments <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	7
CP: Suspend Multiparty Talks After Attack <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
More People Murdered Than Die in Accidents <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
Committee To Remove Obstacles to Emergency Meeting <i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	8
AZAPO Recommend Steps for Journalists' Safety <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
ANC Issues 'Discussion Document' <i>[SAPA]</i>	9
No Violence at ANC Alliance May Day Rallies <i>[Johannesburg TV]</i>	11
Walus, Derby-Lewis Complain of Poor Treatment <i>[SUNDAY TIMES 2 May]</i>	12
Codesa II Agreements Said Speeding Up Negotiations <i>[SATURDAY STAR 1 May]</i>	13
AWB Recruitment Growing 'At Unbelievable Rate' <i>[THE WEEKLY MAIL 30 Apr - 6 May]</i>	14
NECC Summit Views White Schools Occupation Policy <i>[SAPA]</i>	14
Education Crisis in Natal Deepens <i>[SAPA]</i>	15
Protest Spreads to 200 Schools <i>[Umtata Radio]</i>	15

Nationwide Violence Linked to Education Crisis Listed [SAPA]	15
PAC Condemns Students' 'Retrogressive' Actions [Umtata Radio]	16
Cape Pupils 'Run Amok' Protesting 3 Arrests [SAPA]	17
Buthelezi Arrives in London 30 Apr [SAPA]	17
Buthelezi Interviewed on Multiparty Talks [London International]	17
Mandela Interviewed on Britain, Negotiations [SATURDAY STAR 1 May]	18
Mandela: UK Sowed Seeds of Upheaval in Country [Umtata Radio]	19
Botha Discusses 'Rumors' of Role in Angolan Talks [Johannesburg International]	20
Botha Asks Zimbabwe's Mugabe To Assist Transition [Johannesburg International]	20
Namibia Said Bringing Angola, RSA Together [SAPA]	20
New European Observer Chief Presents Credentials [Umtata Radio]	21
Kolokolov: Government, ANC Want Peaceful Solution [Umtata Radio]	21
ANC's Manuel Urges IMF Endorsement, Not Loans [BUSINESS DAY 27 Apr]	21
AMIC, Korea's Daewoo Considering Joint Venture [SAPA]	22
6 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [THE STAR 6 May, etc.]	22

SOUTHERN AFRICA**Angola**

Further Reportage on Government, UNITA Talks	23
Talks 'Nearer a Principled Accord' [Voz do Galo Negro]	23
'Principled Consensus' Reached [Luanda TV]	23
Government Negotiator in Luanda [Luanda Radio]	23
Tanzanian Official Visits, Brings Mwinyi Message	24
Arrives 1 May [Luanda Radio]	24
Meets Dos Santos, Delivers Message [Luanda TV]	24
UNITA on Military Successes in Lunda Sul [Voz do Galo Negro]	24
Katangese Soldiers Reportedly Killed in Action [Voz do Galo Negro]	24
Government Awards Engen Oil Exploration Rights [BUSINESS DAY 4 May]	25
Oil Exports in First Quarter Over \$335 Million [Luanda Radio]	25

Mozambique

Officer, Portuguese Civilian Detained in Mines Theft [Maputo Radio]	25
Sao Tome Meet: Renamo 'Paralyzing' Accord [Maputo Radio]	26

Swaziland

Auditor-General Reaffirms 5,000 Passports Missing [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 5 May]	26
Pudemo: Government Behind Nkhaba Private Army [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 5 May]	26

Zambia

Cuba Withdraws Doctors Working Near Angolan Border [PANA]	27
Petroleum Product Prices Raised 25 Apr [SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA 25 Apr]	27

WEST AFRICA**Liberia**

Woewiyu: Claims of Quitting NPFL 'False' [London International]	28
ULIMO's Koromah Said Linked to Guinean Coup Plot [Gbarnga Radio]	28
President Appoints Supreme Court President [Monrovia Radio]	29

Nigeria

University Students Embark on 'Sympathy Strike' [Lagos TV]	29
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Sierra Leone

Troops Capture Two Towns in Kailahun District [Freetown Radio]	29
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Ethiopia

Constitution Commission Said To Need More Time

EA0505220093 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] The Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia has examined a report on the initial activities of the constitution drafting commission and deliberated at length on the commission's request for additional time to accomplish its cognition [as heard].

Mr. Kifle Wedajo, chairman of the constitution drafting commission, said in a report to the Council that although it is known that the Transitional Government must hand over power to a government elected by the people within a period of not more than two years and six months, the commission will face difficulty to carry out the tasks of drafting the constitution and submitting the draft documents to the people for suggestions and amendments only within the next seven months.

Eritrea

Saudi Arabia Officially Recognizes Eritrea

EA0505215093 *Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] The Saudi Arabian Government today officially recognized Eritrea as an independent and sovereign state. A statement issued yesterday by the Saudi Arabian Government wished the Eritrean people peace and prosperity. It said the Saudi Government's official recognition of Eritrea as an independent and sovereign state will strengthen relations between Eritrea and Saudi Arabia.

Kenya

Labor Minister Says Strike Under Control

EA0505132593 *Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1830 GMT 4 May 93*

[From the parliamentary proceedings]

[Text] The minister for labor and manpower development, Mr. Philip Masinde, today said that the government liberalization policy, coupled with the price decontrols and devaluation of the Kenya shilling, had led to high increases in consumer prices. This had consequently eroded the purchasing power of the worker.

In a ministerial statement, Mr. Masinde said the strike was generally under control and thanked all wananchi [citizens] for disregarding the call for the illegal strike. He noted that the government was sympathetic to the plight of the workers and said they were prepared to

negotiate with the Tripartite [government- employers-unions] Committee to see if anything viable would come up.

The minister declined to comment much on the events which occurred after the secretary general of COTU [Central Organization of Trade Unions], Joseph Mugalla, who stood to make his speech on Labor Day, as the matter was still pending in court. [sentence as heard]

Responding to the statement, the [Democratic Party] member for Changamwe, Kennedy Kiliku, said it was wrong for the government to isolate itself from the Labor Day celebrations in Mombasa. He also noted that wananchi were disappointed as no KANU [Kenya African National Union] leaders in Mombasa took part in the day's activities.

Seeking clarification on the [minister's] statement, the [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Asili] member for Butere, Martin Shikuku, asked the minister whether he was satisfied that the present salary earned by workers was commensurate with the level of inflation. Mr. Masinde once again stressed that the government was sympathetic to the plight of the workers and were doing all they could to stabilize the situation.

President Moi Comments on Strike

EA0505214193 *Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today thanked all the workers in the country on their mature decision to boycott the COTU [Central Organization of Trade Unions] call for a national strike on Monday 3rd May.

President Moi said the intended strike was illegal and that the decision by the workers to ignore it is clear testimony to their resolve to always follow the laid down procedures in dealing with labor disputes. The president pointed out that the action by the workers is further a clear demonstration of their maturity, loyalty and understanding of the economic situation facing the country.

In a statement issued from State House, Nairobi, the president said he was happy to note that the Kenyan workers showed great concern for the economic difficulties the country was facing. He added that it was a commendable conduct of patriotic citizens. He said he was fully aware of the difficulties faced by the Kenyan workers and pointed out that the minister for labor is already under instructions to look into the wages of workers as a matter of urgency and in accordance with the prescribed labor laws.

[KBC also carries another report in the same newscast on the strike: "The management of Bata Shoe company has reinstated the 2,500 employees who had their services terminated following the illegal strike on Monday. In a signed statement to KBC, the company's public relations officer, Herbert Kasamani, said that all employees were

reinstated unconditionally and without any loss of benefits. The statement said the company had decided to reinstate the workers following appeals and representations from individuals who said they had nothing against the company and were now willing to resume work. The statement further added that cases of a few identified inciters were however being reviewed and will be dealt with under the appropriate machinery. The statement said that the company was still assessing losses incurred following the 3rd May strike.]

Rwanda

Rwandan Government, Rebels Suspend Debate

EA0505163793 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] The meeting between the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and Rwandan Government delegations, which was taking place in Nkumba, Ruhengeri Prefecture, to debate the administration of the buffer zone, was suspended a few hours after it started yesterday. Our special correspondent, Pascal Ngadejeho explains why:

[Ngadejeho] After consultations took place behind closed doors between the two heads of delegation, the Military Observer Group [MOG] commander, Major General Ekundayo Opaleye, stated that the meeting had been postponed because the RPF said that it had an insecurity problem in Nkumba.

After consultations with the two sides, Maj. Gen. Opaleye said that four places had been suggested by the two sides to serve as a buffer zone, namely Kisaro, Ngondore, Kiruwa, and Tumba. The two sides were reportedly asked to agree quickly on an adequate place, otherwise the MOG would choose one of the four places mentioned above.

The head of RPF delegation told us that they did not feel safe in Nkumba as they had to (?cover) a long distance without arms. For the head of Rwandan Government, the RPF's arguments [words indistinct] true but Nkumba had been chosen by the two delegations now negotiating in Arusha.

Uganda

President Bans Religion-Based Political Parties

EA0505221893 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 5 May 93

[Excerpts] As private universities spring up in Uganda, President Yoweri Museveni has announced that a joint admission board is to be formed to ensure that high standards are maintained in all the universities in the

country. Speaking at the graduation ceremony at the Islamic University in Uganda at Mbale, President Museveni stressed that proliferation of universities in the country should not raise anxiety that will lower standards. [passage omitted]

On religious fundamentalism, President Museveni cautioned against tampering with other people's rights. The president also discouraged the starting of political parties based on religion.

Referring to an announcement at a Muslim youth assembly meeting, in Kampala last week that Muslims in the country were going to start a Muslim party, Mr. Museveni said this is interesting, especially in view of the fact that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government is trying to discourage old ones which started on a religious basis. He warned that the NRM Government is not going to allow it. On political party activities in Uganda, President Museveni again warned that the NRM would not allow peace it has worked for to be tampered with. [passage omitted]

[Paris AFP in English at 2032 GMT on 5 May adds in a Kampala-dated report that Museveni told those attending the ceremony that he would not allow the newly formed Islamic Revolution Party to register and that while there is freedom of religion in Uganda, "we shall not allow religion to be brought into politics."

[AFP reports: "The leader of the Islamic Revolution Party, formed last week, told AFP on Wednesday that his party would try to circumvent any attempt by the authorities to deny its registration. 'What is important for us is that the Muslim community has been awakened', said 35-year-old Al-Haji Idrisi Muwonge, the party's interim chairman."

[AFP concludes: "On Tuesday, Museveni announced that he was also banning activities of all other political parties, after accusing them of refusing to obey government directives suspending their activities until further notice. Museveni told at a rally in the Ugandan western town of Bushenyi that, as a result, he had banned a rally scheduled to be held in the Ugandan capital next Saturday by the Democratic Party Mobilisers' Group. He also announced at the same rally that he had issued orders banning Uganda People's Congress (UPC) assistant secretary-general Cecilia Ogwal from holding any political meetings. Ogwal, who is the spokeswoman for former President Milton Obote's UPC, has in recent weeks, been clashing with the authorities for defying orders not to hold political meetings. Museveni has accused political parties of dividing the country, but the Constitutional Commission said last month in a report that many Ugandans preferred a return to multi-party politics."]

Gunmen Attack Home, Kill Five 5 May

MB0605070893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0659
GMT 6 May 93

[Text] Durban May 6 SAPA—Gunmen attacked a home in the Natal south coast area of Umgababa on Wednesday night, killing five people, among them a one-year-old child.

Durban police spokesman Capt Bala Naidoo said four gunmen entered a house in Umgababa at about 6.45pm and opened fire.

He said details were still sketchy on Thursday morning and police would elaborate later.

Umgababa, about 40km south of Durban, has been a flashpoint of sporadic fighting between supporters of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Constitutional Development Minister on Negotiations

On 'Verge of a Breakthrough'

MB0505181793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer says multiparty negotiations are on the verge of a breakthrough. Addressing Parliament this evening Mr. Meyer said agreements could be formulated within the next few weeks on a series of key elements of a new constitutional dispensation.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Conrad Burke] Outlining some priorities that need to be tackled, Mr. Meyer said it was important that a commission on regional government gets its mandate as soon as possible. He also announced that the Planning Committee of the Multiparty Forum would recommend that a technical committee be formed to investigate violence. The government would expect that this committee identify who is responsible for violence and make specific recommendations.

[Meyer] We must set clear criteria for freedom and must stick to them rigidly. Even this must be a multiparty concern. I am, therefore, making an appeal for all of us to settle this matter with each other also at the negotiating table. Some such criteria could be tolerance, the freedom of exchange of opinions, decision making through persuasion, and mutual confidence and respect. This means therefore, that violence or mass action leading to violence has no place in a dispensation of freedom. [end recording]

Further on Address

MB0505183793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1826
GMT 5 May 93

[Text] Parliament May 5 SAPA—Negotiations were on a knife-edge, but the parties were on the threshold of a breakthrough, the minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, said on Wednesday [5 May].

Introducing debate on his department's budget vote, he said there were encouraging indications that agreements could be reached "within the coming weeks" on a whole series of key elements of a new constitutional dispensation.

He also said that next week the multi-party negotiating forum's planning committee would recommend to the negotiating council that a technical committee on violence be appointed.

The government would expect that committee to investigate and identify the causes of violence and those responsible for it and make recommendations.

The government's attitude would be that mass action in these times led to violence and gave rise to a climate of violence.

What support the government got from their discussion partners on this committee and its recommendations would reveal the extent to which they were prepared to back their stated positions on peaceful negotiations.

The negotiation process should however carry on simultaneously in a spirit of "positive aggression".

"It may not be slowed down ... it will be in nobody's interest if the negotiation process become the victim of the perpetrator of violence."

Mass action that involved violence created such a danger.

Mr. Meyer said the most important matter being negotiated was details of the transitional constitution.

He wanted to stress that the proposed transitional executive council was not a transitional government to which the government was going to hand over power. It was designed only to prepare for the run-up to the elections.

Of equal importance was the need to agree as soon as possible on the terms of reference and composition of a commission on regional government.

The intention was that this commission should submit proposals to the negotiating forum on phasing in a new system of regional government.

The commission's activities would continue after the election to advise the newly-elected parliament on rounding off the system of regional government.

It was becoming increasingly apparent that in the election itself parties and politicians would have the choice of drawing up National Party lists as well as, or instead of, party lists for all or some of the regions.

"The issues which will be addressed during the election will consequently be of both national and specific regional significance."

All stops should be pulled out to ensure that the election was conducted in a democratic and orderly way without threats and intimidation.

Mr. Meyer said some Africanist or Black Consciousness groups were blatantly racist when they incited hatred against whites.

These Africanists could look forward to their freedom soon, but not in the extreme and racist way in which they made propaganda to mobilise support.

Their freedom would have to be found in the realisation that all South Africans belonged in Africa, that the talents of every South African were indispensable, and that the crux of liberation lay in the fact that violence, hatred, racism and suspicion had to be eradicated.

Extremism was the enemy of freedom.

Mr. Meyer said the state had to do everything possible by means of security action to combat violence and crime.

"This is an inalienable part of the government's duty from which it may not flinch ... The government has the responsibility of being firm, even though it sometimes has to act alone and take unpopular steps."

Statements by radicals at both poles of the political spectrum and their choice of targets emphasised their desperation to derail the negotiations.

Parties in the negotiations faced a challenge to use the forum to combat polarisation and violence in practical ways, or run the risk of themselves becoming victims.

"In addition, the parties involved in the negotiation process have a similar political responsibility towards their own supporters and the other potential innocent victims of violence."

Mr. Meyer said that when he looked at SA he was neither pessimistic nor over-optimistic, "but I carry hope in my heart. Life for us is an attitude of creative expectation".

The four cornerstones of the new SA that would have to be preserved and strengthened were:

- The professional organs of the state, grouped together in the public service which would have to be nurtured and consolidated. The new SA could not do without the services of each and every impartial policeman, honest clerk, and patriotic soldier;

- The generators of prosperity and wealth such as entrepreneurs, farmers and professionals;

- The intellectual and spiritual strength of its institutions and people; and

- The communications media. The level of press freedom, the quality of journalism and the responsibility of its journalists were a fair indication of the level of civilisation of a country.

APLA Reportedly Claims Soweto Police Ambush

*MB0505120493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1153
GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—A caller purporting to be an Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] spokesman has claimed responsibility for the killing and wounding of policemen in a dawn ambush in Dobsonville, Soweto, on Wednesday morning.

A man, identifying himself as "Comrade Kaboko from the West Rand", called SAPA at 1.15 pm [1115 GMT] on Wednesday saying "a commander and four recruits" had carried out the attack.

SAPA was unable to verify the authenticity of the caller.

The man claimed four policemen had been killed and five policemen had been wounded in the ambush. Police earlier said three policemen were killed and six others were injured, but a fourth later died in hospital.

The caller, who sounded short of breath for the duration of the conversation, said "tell (Law and Order Minister Hernus) Kriel that we are prepared to continue with the armed struggle until the land is restored to us".

He also referred to APLA's previously-made threat that 1993 was to be "the Year of the Great Storm".

The caller cut the conversation short when asked about the recruits who, he claimed, had participated in the attack.

Witwatersrand police spokesman W/O [warrant officer] Andy Pieke said police would issue a statement later on Wednesday afternoon regarding the ambush and the APLA claim.

APLA Must Clarify Role in Ambush

*MB0505150993 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400
GMT 5 May 93*

[Excerpts] A man who says he's an APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] member has claimed responsibility for this morning's ambush of a police vehicle in Soweto. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze says the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and APLA must clarify their involvement in the ambush:

[Begin Kotze recording] We call upon the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] leadership to clarify this matter, whether it is in fact policy of the organization to murder policemen who are supposed to maintain law and order, so certainly we have to condemn this in the most round terms possible. It's completely unacceptable that policemen who are there to protect the entire community, including members of the PAC, are now being the victims of APLA policy. [end recording]

'No Indication' of Participation

*MB0505190393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839
GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] said on Wednesday the organisation had received no indication that its armed wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA], was responsible for the killing and wounding of policemen in a dawn ambush on Wednesday.

Four policemen were killed and five wounded when AK-47 wielding gunmen opened fire on a police vehicle in Dobsonville, Soweto, just outside Johannesburg.

A caller purporting to be an APLA spokesman claimed responsibility for the attack in a call to SAPA.

The PAC's secretary for political affairs, Jaki Seroke, said in an interview APLA had "a broad mandate" which included attacks on uniformed police and members of the South African Defence Force.

He said however, "I am not saying it was APLA and we have had no indication that APLA carried out the attack".

He said the incident at the Protea Police Station in Soweto last month, when policemen opened fire on a crowd, inspired attacks on security forces.

Five people were killed and more than 240 injured and wounded when a crowd of about 30,000 demonstrators marched to the police station in protest against the assassination of SA Communist Party leader Chris Hani.

Mr. Seroke said if the government allowed such incidents to continue, similar attacks could be expected.

He said although his organisation did not condone killing, it did not condemn the attacks on policemen and members of the Defence Force.

NP Spokesman Comments on Highgate Hotel Attack

*MB0205155193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1516
GMT 2 May 93*

[Text] Cape Town May 2 SAPA—The cold-blooded attack on the Highgate Hotel in East London on Saturday [1 May] night was clearly carried out by the lunatic fringe whose aim was to erode the trust painstakingly being built by the country's leaders, National Party [NP] spokesman Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk said on Sunday. "Minor radical elements like this have an interest in polarising South Africans and pitching blacks and whites against each other.

"Their aim is, without a doubt, to erode the trust that leaders like Mr. F.W. de Klerk, Mr. Nelson Mandela and Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi are so painstakingly building." He said moderate South Africans should realise this and encourage leaders to find a solution based on mutual trust.

"The question remains what the influence is of the war talk of the Winnie Mandelas, Peter Mokabas and APLAs

[Azanian People's Liberation Army] in motivating small groups of radicals to opt for this kind of terrorist behaviour."

The National Party was shocked and horrified at the cold-blooded attack and wanted to convey its condolences to the families and friends of those who died and wish a speedy recovery to the injured.

Government, ANC Agree on Conduct of Foreign Policy

*MB0205132293 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in
English 2 May 93 p 4*

[Report by Political Correspondent: "Foreign relations deal could boost aid"]

[Text] The government and the ANC [African National Congress] have agreed on how they want foreign relations to be conducted after June this year.

Their agreement will set South Africa on the path towards the complete normalisation of relations with the rest of the world, opening up avenues for investment and financial aid.

The deal, to a large extent thrashed out between the ANC's Thabo Mbeki and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, foresees the establishment of a multi-party sub-council on foreign affairs under a multi-party transitional executive council.

It is expected to be established before July, once agreement has been reached at the multi-party negotiating forum.

The foreign affairs sub-council will dictate and influence the course of SA's foreign relations leading up to elections, it is envisaged—with a view to charting the foreign policy course for a government of national unity.

While the powers of the sub-council will largely be limited to foreign policy—the establishment of diplomatic ties, trading initiatives and international agreements—it is unlikely that the government will appoint diplomats or embark on foreign trips without the agreement of the sub-council.

The government is confident that its membership of the Organisation of African Unity and its full membership of the United Nations will be considered favourably in view of the establishment of the transitional executive council.

However, the ANC is opposed to these steps until an elected government is in place.

It is, however, prepared to call for the lifting of sanctions once an election date is set—and will promote SA's participation in World Bank aid programmes and access to IMF loans.

The economic benefits that the complete normalisations of international relations will bring are seen by the government as crucial to stability and growth in the country.

Deputy Minister on Foreign Affairs Debate

MB3004122593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 30 Apr 93

[Text] Parliament April 30 SAPA—With few exceptions Africa was the portrait of a bleak continent, Dr. A.P. Janse van Rensburg (NP [National Party] Bethlehem) said on Friday.

Speaking during debate on the foreign affairs vote, he said: "It is no longer the Third World—it is the Fourth World".

South Africa was one of a handful of African states which still retained the interest of the international community.

Replying to the debate, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Renier Schoeman, said South Africa had to be able to help Africa with sustainable development.

The country's relations with South East Asia and the East had increased dramatically in the past year, and it stood on the brink of important expansions in its relations with South America.

The department had no knowledge of a request by President dos Santos for Cuban troops to return to Angola.

Mr. Schoeman said nine officials had already received extensive training in the Arabic language.

PAC Blockades Transkei Town

MB0505162693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members have blockaded the western Transkei town of Lady Frere with burning tires. As Stan Mzimba reports, the protest began with the PAC supporters occupying government offices in the town:

[Mzimba] The regional publicity secretary, Zingisa Mkabile, says the action has been taken to protest against discrimination and intimidation of PAC members by certain elements in the administration at Lady Frere. All premises housing government offices in the town had their gates locked as [word indistinct] moved out by PAC members. The latest reports are that the protesters have now occupied the local police station. A spokesman from the police headquarters in Umtata says they are still awaiting a report back from the area's district commandant, Colonel Eugene Fobekwa, who has been asked to negotiate with the protesters.

Pro-APLA Rhetoric Among Ciskei Youth on Rise

MB0505155593 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 May 93 p 17

[Report by Patrick Goodenough: "Attack Bears Hallmark of APLA"]

[Text] Saturday [1 May] night's Highgate Hotel assault occurred just days after South African and Ciskei security officials confirmed concerns about a stepped-up presence

of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] cadres in Ciskei—some believed to be members of a newly deployed "task force" in the Border region.

The police have stopped short of attributing the attack to APLA; the Border ANC [African National Congress] has suggested right-wing or security force participation; the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania's (BMCA) Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla) purportedly claimed responsibility; but APLA's involvement remains the most likely.

Strategic analyst and South African correspondent for Jane's Defence Weekly, Helmoed Romer-Heitman, said the attackers' modus operandi pointed clearly to APLA, the military wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).

Intelligence sources in the Border area say Azanla has been a non-existent force and attributed its alleged claim to have carried out the Highgate attack to an attempt by APLA to create a smokescreen—or by Azanla to make propaganda mileage.

The waters have since been further muddied by the Harare-based BMCA, which indicated it had no information on Azanla involvement.

Police in the eastern Cape have linked the Highgate attack to previous attacks at the King William's town golf club in November and at a hotel near Fort Beaufort in March, for which APLA claimed credit.

APLA-linked attacks in the Border area have been characterised by:

- The deployment of small, closely knit teams of four or five masked men operating in civilian dress.
- The use of vehicles stolen shortly before a mission, and then dumped afterwards.
- The use of AK-47 assault rifles and 9 mm pistols.
- The use of hand grenades and petrol bombs.
- The use of pieces of PVC pipe driven through with long nails, as a simple yet effective means of slowing down pursuers.
- The speedy escape across borders into homelands.

Shortly after the attack, police said they did not believe that the attackers had fled into Transkei. (To drive to the nearest Transkeian border crossing point would take almost an hour—more than enough time for police to warn the sizeable security force contingent deployed there).

Whatever the veracity of evidence pointing to Transkei's giving shelter to APLA cadres, the perpetrators of the King William's Town, Fort Beaufort and East London attacks are far more likely to have come from, and returned to, Ciskei.

Violence monitors and the Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) have reported a marked increase in the carrying and use of

sophisticated weapons in attacks in Ciskei—some against government figures, others against ANC members.

Township and village residents have noted more frequent use of pro-APLA and PAC rhetoric among youth.

A senior SADF source in East London last week confirmed an increased presence of APLA cadres in Ciskei and the Border region, and said "crash courses" and "refresher" training were under way in some areas.

A CDF source said he believed that at least four suspects in the Highgate attack enjoyed support from Ciskeian residents.

It is unlikely, however, that Ciskei will become a safe haven for APLA. The homeland's government does not have friendly relations with either the PAC or ANC, as in the case with Transkei. Ciskeian police and the CDF are co-operating with their South African counterparts in trying to apprehend the Highgate attackers and other APLA members.

PAC Issues Policy Document on Land Redistribution

MB0605091593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2219
GMT 5 May 93

[By Bruce Willan]

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania's policy document on redistribution says land reforms and redistributing of land ownership are considered by the organisation as "measures for de-criminalising the political economy of settler colonialism".

The policy document, drawn up by PAC Secretary for Economic Affairs Sipho Shabalala and made available on Wednesday [5 May], says the process of land redistribution would include the sovereign right of all the citizens of the "new African state" to land.

Land redistribution and nationalisation of assets in Africa following independence from colonial powers has always instilled fear in many minority population groups—mostly whites.

In the PAC's policy document, the often-radical organisation said it envisaged constitutional provision of the right of all households to have a piece of land for building houses and the land to be allocated by the state free of charge.

It said an appropriate state body would have to determine the optimum size of a farm or piece of land used and controlled by one household or company and instituting and legalising a policy of one-family/household/company-one farm.

Trading in property at market-related and determined prices would be stopped under the direction of the PAC policy.

In a move which resembles that instituted by the Zimbabwean Government last week, the PAC policy would be to redistribute "excess land from the white commercial farmers" and allocate this land to the landless for housing and farming.

Compensation, the document says, would be made by a land restoration and redistribution fund. Compensation to white farmers would be made "on their determinable investment in the excess land".

SAP To Act 'Within the Law' on Political Violence

MB0505185193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1600 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] The South African Police [SAP] are willing to act effectively within the law against political violence. This was the general feeling at a media conference hosted by the police in Silverton Pretoria today where a community service telephone line was launched.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Johan Claasen] The conference dealt with most aspects of policing including narcotics, smuggling, and illegal diamond dealings. But the main concern was the current political violence in the country. Guests were shown a video of what police have to confront on a daily basis. With regard to attacks on whites, and farmers in particular, it was confirmed that there was a marked increase in such attacks since the murder of Mr. Chris Hani. In an effort to assist the police in their fight against crime and violence, the community service line was introduced today. Members of the public can now voice their plight regarding all aspects of crime, including the lack of proper police action.

[Colonel Stef Grobler, head of the community service line] We hope that the community service line will enable the community to phone in and complain about service that the South African Police render which really does not come up to expectations, and if the community do not complain and do not tell us where we're wrong, we can never fix up our service. [end recording]

Mandela Reacts to Police Murders, Investments

MB0605052793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Mr. Nelson Mandela says law and order in South Africa has practically collapsed. Before talks with British Minister of Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd, Mr. Mandela told journalists that violence in this country was getting out of control. He condemned the murder of four municipal policeman. We apologize for the poor sound quality.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] The killing of the people who are responsible for the maintenance of law and order is unfortunate, because although the image of the police is a very unfortunate [word indistinct] our people for obvious reasons. But we know that there are many

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FBIS-AFR-93-086
6 May 1993

policemen, both black and white, who want to keep the reputation of the police clean. [end recording]

Mr. Mandela also appealed to British companies to invest money and technology in South Africa in order to create more job opportunities.

[Begin Mandela recording in English] Children who should be at school are in the streets and therefore investors, I hope, will respond positively to our (?pleas). [end recording]

During talks with British Prime Minister John Major at number 10 Downing Street, Mr. Mandela asked Mr. Major to support the development of a nonracial democracy. According to SAPA, Mr. Mandela said in a speech to Parliament that Britain had an historical duty to assist South Africa because decisions made years ago in the British Parliament led to the situation in which the country now finds itself.

CP: Suspend Multiparty Talks After Attack

*MB0205171893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1656
GMT 2 May 93*

[Text] Uitenhage, Eastern Cape, May 2 SAPA—The government should suspend constitutional negotiations and the military wings of the African National Congress [ANC] and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] should be banned immediately, a Conservative Party [CP] official demanded on Sunday [2 May]. The CP's Cape Province Party Council Deputy Chairman Willem Botha (MP for Uitenhage) said in a statement the government, and in particular State President F W de Klerk, should be held responsible for the killing on Saturday of five patrons at the Highgate Hotel in East London.

"The CP has repeatedly warned the state president that all terrorist organisations should be banned immediately and that the leaders of the ANC and PAC be held responsible for terror attacks by their military wings, Umkhonto we sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] and the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA].

"It is inconceivable that the government has refused to act decisively against people of these organisations, who blatantly called for whites and farmers to be killed," Mr. Botha said.

He said the CP demanded that constitutional negotiations with the ANC be suspended immediately, that MK and APLA be banned with immediate effect and that ANC and PAC leaders be held responsible for acts perpetrated by MK and APLA. The death sentence should also be reimposed and should be made compulsory for members of banned organisations launching terror attacks.

Mr. Botha concluded that the SA Police and the SA Defence Force should also be given permission "to hunt and destroy MK and APLA".

More People Murdered Than Die in Accidents

*MB0305151193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1412
GMT 3 May 93*

[Text] Cape Town May 3 SAPA—Twice as many people are murdered in South Africa as die in road accidents every year, according to the annual report of the Medical Research Council. The leader of the council's National Trauma Research Programme, Dr. Johan van der Spuy, said an average of 55 people were killed daily in attacks compared with 28 road deaths, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported. He said 10 to 13 per cent of the murders could be linked to political violence.

Committee To Remove Obstacles to Emergency Meeting

*MB0405172293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the National Peace Committee has been empowered to remove obstacles in the way of an emergency meeting of signatories of the Peace Accord. The committee is to liaise closely with the negotiating council about a multiparty peace force, security force activities, and the question of non-signatories who are involved in the negotiating process.

AZAPO Recommend Steps for Journalists' Safety

*MB0605093093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2151
GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—Bullet-proof vests and objectivity could contribute to the safety of journalists working in townships, the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] suggested on Wednesday [5 May].

In a statement, AZAPO said its central committee had sent instructions to its regions and branches to work in conjunction with community organisations to educate people on the vital role of the press to safeguard democracy.

AZAPO's Publicity Secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokae, who issued the statement, also added:

"AZAPO thinks the numerous media groups...can play a significant role in protecting journalists in a number of ways, and strongly advises them to adopt them."

His recommendations included:

- Press cars going into violence-ridden areas should be prominently marked;
- Journalists should, at all times, carry their press identity cards;
- They should be supplied with car phones, bullet proof vests and portable computers by their respective companies;

—Although reporters competed for "scoops," the value of an exclusive story should be evaluated against the safety factor—try, at all times, to travel in groups and share stories; and

—The credo of being fair, balanced and objective to all political parties, without any obvious bias, "will surely guarantee the media a soft spot...And thus, readiness by all to protect it".

ANC Issues 'Discussion Document'

MB3004145293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1320
GMT 30 Apr 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: "ANC Negotiations Bulletin No. 24, 30 April 1993"]

[Text] Notice: This bulletin is intended only to inform and stimulate discussion. The views contained herein do not necessarily reflect the official policy of the NEC [National Executive Committee] of the ANC [African National Congress].

Speed up the process!

The calculated assassination of Chris Hani was indeed a national tragedy. It underlined the necessity of speeding up the process of multi-party negotiations and the transition to a non-racial democratic dispensation in our country.

The tripartite alliance met immediately after the assassination. It resolved that the following demands should be made:

1. There should be an immediate announcement of an election date;
2. The transitional executive council (TEC) should be installed as a matter of urgency;
3. That all armed formations should be placed under immediate joint multi-party control.

In the week following the assassination, the ANC consulted with all parties and organisations and requested that

the multi-party meetings scheduled for that week be postponed as a mark of respect. This was agreed to. The meeting of the multi-party structures thus resumed on the 22 April 1993.

The planning committee met on the 22 April 1993 and submitted its report to the negotiating council on the 26 April 1993. The proposals presented in the report were not discussed. The report will therefore be considered at the meeting of the negotiating council on the 30 April 1993. This report contains proposals on the following:

1. Violence;
2. The independent election commission;
3. State controlled/statutorily instituted media;
4. The amendment and/or repeal of legislation militating against free political activity, including the elimination of all discriminatory legislation;
5. On the TEC and its sub-councils.

Current Debate

There are two views emerging in the negotiations process. The view put forward by the Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] suggests that there is no need to proceed to first ever non-racial democratic elections. To support this, they point to the level of violence. They also argue that the multi-party process should rather proceed to discuss the form of state and draft a new constitution.

The view taken by the ANC and the Patriotic Front is that, notwithstanding the good progress registered during negotiations, the ordinary person in the street has not been able to visibly see this progress. The most important indication of this progress would be the announcement of an election date. Also, the current levels of violence would only abate once all armed formations are seen by the people to be placed under joint control. In this regard, the installation of the TEC is important.

Furthermore, for the process of negotiations to be legitimate, it must allow for a sovereign non-racial and democratically elected constituent assembly to draft and adopt the constitution.

The proposal is as follows:

a) that the entire question of violence be constantly on the agenda of the negotiating council and the planning committee;

b) in the meantime, the planning committee recommends the following practical steps to be taken immediately in order to enhance the peace process and curb the violence:

I. That the negotiating council adopt a draft declaration further committing all participants to peace and negotiations and calling upon all their supporters and the public at large to take active steps to promote peace.

II. That the process initiated by the National Peace Accord and its structures be strengthened. In this regard the agreements of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II contain a number of proposals for the strengthening of the peace accord process which should be considered.

III. Security forces and armed formations. This is the question that requires urgent attention, both in its own right and because of its impact on the negotiating process. It is proposed that this issue should be entrusted to a technical committee to deal with as a matter of urgency.

IV. Other measures. It is proposed that the negotiating council appoint a technical committee to consider the formation of a peace corps through which especially the young people of our country can become actively involved in bringing about peace in the community, reconstruction, training and reconciliation.

2. The independent election commission (IEC).

It is proposed that a technical committee draft legislation for the IEC based on the following:

2.1 Aims

The IEC should be charged with the responsibility of conducting the elections, monitoring the election process and the elections, and to act as adjudicator and arbitrator on matters related thereto. The IEC shall be independent of the government and the TEC.

2.2 Composition

The IEC shall consist of 7 - 11 members.

To enable the IEC to act impartially, the IEC will consist of respected and suitably qualified persons, drawn from a broad cross section of the population. All of whom shall be eligible voters. A specified number of the IEC could be assigned to persons seconded from international organisations or the international community.

Members of the IEC shall be appointed in their individual capacities. They shall divest themselves of any political office, not be a candidate in the election, or hold any other office which may give rise to a conflict of interest. They shall also serve full-time.

2.3 Accountability and Finance

The IEC shall liaise with the TEC and the Independent Media Commission (IMC) on matters pertaining to the work of these bodies. The IEC shall determine its own budget which shall be presented to the TEC for approval and action. The South African Government shall provide the funds.

2.4 Powers, Duties and Functions of the IEC

2.4.1 The IEC shall have the responsibility of certifying whether, and to what extent, the elections have been free and fair.

2.4.2 In particular the IEC shall:

Administer the conduct of the elections.

Monitor the election process and the elections in order to ensure that the process and the elections are free and fair, and to eventually certify the results of the elections.

Act as an adjudicator and arbitrator on matters related to the elections process. In this, the IEC may involve international participation.

2.5 All South African (and TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei]) citizens 18 (eighteen) years and above shall be eligible to vote.

2.6 All parties participating in the elections shall be required to first register with the IEC.

2.7.6 Administering the elections

The IEC shall be empowered, inter alia, to:

Make provisions for the identification of eligible voters.

Formulate a code of conduct and suitable penalties for violations of the code.

Regulate the registration of parties that wish to participate in the elections.

Determine and supervise the campaign funds and election expenditure.

Promulgate laws and regulations for political advertising.

Educate the public about the electoral process through voter education programs using radio, television and other means.

Set up machinery throughout the country and appoint staff.

Ensure that no voter votes more than once, that ballot boxes are properly sealed, that counting of votes is accurate.

2.8 Monitoring the election process

The IEC shall be empowered, inter alia, to:

Set up the necessary structures, to observe, monitor and verify the entire process of the elections.

Make suitable provision for the international community organisation to participate in this process.

Take steps to prevent any intimidation, prevent corrupt and illegal practices.

2.9 Adjudication and arbitration

The IEC shall be empowered to, inter alia, to serve as a final arbiter of any disputes. And ensure the speedy investigation of complaints concerning electoral irregularities, refusal of access to venues or meetings, and access to voters, intimidation and breaches of a code of conduct for political parties.

3. State controlled/statutorily instituted media

It is proposed that a single technical committee be appointed to draft the necessary legislative framework for both the Independent Telecommunications Authority and the Independent Media Commission. The basis for this is as follows:-

3.1 The Independent Telecommunications Authority (ITA)

The aim is to establish an independent body to regulate the telecommunications sector whose tasks are to regulate, allocate licenses, set standards and monitor the use of the electromagnetic spectrum (i.e. for radio stations).

The structure proposed is an executive type made up of respected and suitably qualified persons representative of our society.

3.2 The Independent Media Commission (IMC)

The IMC shall operate as an independent body. The aim is the levelling of the media playing fields in the period leading up to the elections in respect of the monitoring of the electronic media to ensure its impartiality, compliance with license conditions and fair access to such media. This would also apply to the state controlled media including those in the TBVC states.

The IMC shall also serve as adjudicator for the hearing of complaints against inaccuracies or partiality, the denial of fair access, have the power to order the rectification of any offensive conduct and shall oversee the transformation of broadcasting into the new dispensation.

3.2.1 Composition

The IMC shall consist of 7 - 11 members. The appointees shall be South Africans of merit and high standing, perform their duties in the public interest, divest themselves of any political office while serving, have a vested interest in the media, reflect the cross section of the South African population and have within its ranks individuals with the necessary legal expertise.

3.2.2 Code of conduct

Public media should be independent of political parties and serve society as a whole;

All parties shall be afforded fair and reasonable access to air their views; Broadcasters must be impartial in dealing with news, commentary, interviews and current affairs programs;

Privacy of sources of media workers information shall be protected;

Programs shall take into account cultural and language diversity within society;

Broadcasters shall promote peace, justice, democracy and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

4. Repressive and discriminatory legislation

It is proposed that a technical committee of 3 to 4 persons be formed. Their tasks would be to produce a report which would include the TBVC states identifying a schedule of laws which should be repealed and those which should be amended.

5. The TEC and its sub-councils

It is proposed that a technical committee be appointed to draft a systematic and itemised set of proposals to facilitate discussion in the planning committee and the negotiating council.

6. The way forward

The planning committee meets on the 29 April 1993 and the negotiating council on the 30 April 1993. It is the view of the ANC that the proposals identified above are reasonable and forms a good basis for progress to be made in the negotiations.

The planning committee is due to consider further proposals with regard to an approach to the outstanding constitutional matters such as the constitution making process and the transitional constitution.

No Violence at ANC Alliance May Day Rallies

MB0105204193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] It's been a day of nationwide rallies involving the ANC [African National Congress] and its tripartite alliance. The May Day proceedings ran smoothly, and there were no reports of violence. Western Cape ANC leader Dr. Allan Boesak told a gathering in Cape Town that President F. W. de Klerk and the National Party would not be in power for next year's May Day, calling for a date for democratic elections. And that was the common theme throughout today's rallies: the push for a multiparty elections. Francois Ebersohn takes a look at May Day 1993.

[Begin recording] [Ebersohn] Throughout the country rallies and marches were peaceful. This includes the Vaal Triangle, where security forces and armed residents,

including AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members, kept a higher profile than elsewhere. Throughout South Africa leadership of the country's largest trade union federation, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], echoed the list of demands it has made together with its partners, the ANC and the SACP [South African Communist Party].

These include a date before the end of May for a general election, a constituent assembly, and a transitional executive council.

[COSATU Vice President John Gomomo] Today I'm bringing to all workers of South Africa a message that they should intensify the struggle of the workers. They should be in the forefront of our struggle for a total liberation of the oppressed and exploited masses.

In contrast, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Secretary General Benny Alexander told a rally near King William's Town that the organization will not accept a transitional executive council. In Cape Town workers were told what kind of mass action could be in store for South Africa if the alliance's demands were not met:

[National Education, Health, and Allied Workers' Union General Secretary Phillip Dexter] What we are going to do, we are no longer going to pay taxes to the government. When we get a speeding fine we are not going to pay that ticket anymore. We are going to open up a bank account and people are going to deposit that money in that account, and we are going to refuse to give any money to De Clerk.

[Ebersohn] In contrast, Inkatha supporters attending a United Workers' Union [of South Africa] rally near Germiston were cautioned about mass action:

[Inkatha Freedom Party Youth League Chairman Themba Khoza] People must not rush for power and forget the realities, the realities being we must consider the fears, we must consider the realities, we must consider all that needs to be considered before we think of the new government.

Soweto experienced its calmest May Day ever, with only a handful of people arriving by midday.

[COSATU First Vice President Chris Dlamini] It's the death of Comrade Oliver Tambo, and again our members are expected to attend meetings, expected to attend commemoration services, and tomorrow they'll be attending the funeral. Obviously that in itself has an impact on the members of our people. [end recording]

Walus, Derby-Lewis Complain of Poor Treatment

MB0205125493 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 May 93 p 1-2

[Report by Nick Olivari: "Walus and Derby-Lewis complain of long grillings and sleep denial"]

[Text] The man accused of assassinating Chris Hani and the former Conservative Party MP who allegedly supplied him with the murder weapon, claim they are being interrogated day and night.

In affidavits filed with the Pretoria Supreme Court this week during an application for the release of Clive Derby-Lewis, Janusz Walus and Mr. Derby-Lewis claimed they were being subjected to extended periods of interrogation after being deprived of sleep.

In a handwritten affidavit, Mr. Walus denied "vehemently" that any statements the police claim he has made to them about his own involvement in the murder, or that of anyone else, have been made "willingly or whilst I had been by my full conscience." [sentence as published]

The affidavit begins: "I am in a healthy and fit condition—physically and mentally," but Mr. Walus then says he had "no intention to make any statement whatsoever in regard to this matter" and reserves his right to remain silent.

Then Mr. Walus says: "I can remember that I, since I had been detained, had been interrogated for lengthy periods on an end and that I had been denied sleep for very lengthy periods before such interrogation."

According to another affidavit, Mr. Derby-Lewis, 57, is being virtually forced to answer questions and thus denied his right to silence.

He has allegedly received three death threats in detention and claims he is being broken down psychologically by the threats and irregular hours in which he is being questioned.

In his affidavit, Colonel Ivor Human of the SA police confirmed that Mr. Derby-Lewis was being questioned "intensively."

Denying an urgent application for Mr. Derby-Lewis's release by his stepson, agricultural student Andre Graser, Mr. Justice Curlewis agreed with Mr. Hennie de Vos, defence counsel for Mr. Derby-Lewis, that the Internal Security Act was unfair as it denied a detainee access to legal representatives and visitors.

But, he said, such legislation was the same the world over and was intended to uphold the integrity of the state.

He granted the police request for Mr. Derby-Lewis to be held for another 10 days under the Internal Security Act for further questioning.

In affidavits before the court, investigating officers stated that Mr. Walus had told them under interrogation that he had been given a gun and a silencer by Mr. Derby-Lewis and had been told to shoot Mr. Hani over the Easter weekend.

They said Mr. Walus had also revealed that Mr. Derby-Lewis had given him a "hit list" containing the names of nine people who were to be killed, and that he had shot Mr. Hani after five reconnaissance trips.

In his affidavit, Mr. Derby-Lewis denied that he had ever given orders for Mr. Hani or anyone else to be murdered, that he had provided Mr. Walus with a pistol and silencer or that his wife had received the hit list from anyone.

Less than three hours after Mr. Derby-Lewis's application for release was turned down, his wife, Gaye, appeared in the Boksburg magistrate's court in connection with the assassination of Mr. Hani.

She was pale and drawn when she made her five-minute appearance.

Dressed in a blue-and-white spotted dress, baggy blue sweater and low-heeled brown sandals, Mrs. Derby-Lewis, 54, listened impassively and declared she had nothing to say after being informed that she was a co-accused in the Hani murder.

Her surprise court appearance came less than 18 hours before the expiry of her 10-day detention period under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Australian-born Mrs. Derby-Lewis was brought to court under heavy police guard.

Arriving in an unmarked white car, she was driven into a courtyard of the court complex and led to the cells.

Appearing before Magistrate Jurg Vivier, she smiled briefly at the public gallery before resting a brown handbag on a railing and facing the bench.

Her only words during the proceedings were: "I have nothing to say."

Mrs. Derby-Lewis was remanded and will be held in Pretoria Central Prison until her next court appearance—with Mr. Walus—on May 12.

On Thursday, Lawyers for Human Rights called on the police to either lay charges against Mr. and Mrs. Derby-Lewis or release them.

Codesa II Agreements Said Speeding Up Negotiations

MB0105114093 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 1 May 93 p 2

[Report by Patrick Laurence: "Spirit of Codesa lives on in revived multiparty talks"]

[Text] The large number of agreements forged laboriously over many hours at the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II negotiations last year are to be used to facilitate progress in the now revived multiparty negotiations—and not consigned to the archives.

The detailed agreements, running to hundreds of typed pages, have been summarised by a drafting subcommittee and presented in a consolidated document for consideration by the present negotiators.

The aim is to speed up discussion on the Codesa accords by making it pertinent and directed and, wherever possible, to incorporate these agreements into the present negotiating process.

Participants in current negotiations include several parties which did not take part in Codesa, including, significantly, the Pan Africanist Congress and the Conservative Party [CP].

In a sense the agreements rest on the Declaration of Intent, in which nearly all the parties at Codesa committed themselves to the establishment of a united, democratic and nonracial South Africa.

The declaration contained an addendum, which—at the request of the Inkatha Freedom Party—stated specifically that the declaration did not exclude adoption of a federal or even a confederal constitution.

A clarifying statement by the Codesa management committee stipulated that there was nothing to stop any participant from making submissions on the issue of self-determination. "It may have helped persuade the CP to join the present discussions."

Codesa agreed further that there should be a two-stage "transition to democracy."

—The first stage included preparations for the holding of free and fair elections for a parliament under an interim constitution, the elections themselves and the drawing up by the interim parliament would simultaneously serve as a legislature until a new—as distinct from an interim—constitution was implemented.

—The second stage included the holding of elections under the new constitution and the installation of a new government under it. (The later bilateral accord between the De Klerk administration and the ANC [African National Congress] on the need for an interim government of national unity during the first stages is clearly based on the Codesa agreement).

The Codesa agreement stipulated that the final constitution would be drawn up in accordance with "general constitutional principles."

A Codesa list of principles on which there was agreement included: supremacy of the constitution; independence of the judiciary; separation of legislative, executive and judicial branches of government; representative and accountable government, meaning multi-democracy and regular elections; and acknowledgement of linguistic, cultural and religious diversity.

In addition it was agreed that a multi-party transitional executive council (TEC) should be established; one of its functions would be to help prepare for free and fair elections of an interim parliament under an interim constitution to be drafted by the parties at Codesa.

Several different subcommittees would function under the TEC, including committees on regional and local government, finance, law and order, defence, foreign affairs and elections.

The election subcommittee would work closely with an independent election commission charged with "responsibility for holding free and fair elections" and consisting of suitably qualified persons drawn from a broad cross-section of the population. The independent election commission would however, be independent of the TEC and its sub-councils.

On the pending election the Codesa parties agreed that the citizens of the nominally independent TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states should participate, and that their votes should be recorded in such a way as to enable them to signify whether or not they were in favour of reincorporation.

Bophuthatswana—which did not sign the Declaration of Intent because it did not want to commit itself to reunification until it knew what kind of South Africa would emerge from the process—recorded its reservations about the election arrangement.

AWB Recruitment Growing 'At Unbelievable Rate'

*MB3004194293 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 30 Apr-6 May 93 p 4*

[Report by Jacque Golding: "Mink'n manures join AWB"]

[Text] Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] recruitment on the Reef is growing at "an unbelievable rate" in the wake of Chris Hani's assassination and funeral, says General Jappie Oelofse, head of the organisation's Witwatersrand region.

"Our numbers have doubled and we now have 60 to 70 people signing up at each of our six stands and caravans on the East Rand, compared to the 30 we normally draw," he said this week.

The Witwatersrand Wenkomanddos [Victory Commandos]—the AWB's armed wing—now had 12,000 members and was growing at a rate of about 800 a week. The organisation also had about 5,000 civilian members.

Oelofse added that there was a new-found interest in the organisation in Johannesburg's northern suburbs.

The AWB recruitment drive began in full force last weekend, with a larger deployment of caravans and stands throughout the Reef. This, Oelofse said, was spurred by phone calls to AWB offices from members of the public calling for protection.

Recruitment points were set up from Randfontein to Krugersdorp in the west, from Sandton and Joberholzer south of Johannesburg, and along the road between Benoni and Boksburg on the East Rand.

Said Oelofse: "The only access we have to the public is from the platforms in city halls and from our pulpits; otherwise, we use the streets to reach our people. The media never assist us in any way."

He said recruitment in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg had always been high, but that recently "those in the northern suburbs have decided the AWB is their only salvation".

NECC Summit Views White Schools Occupation Policy

*MB0405135993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317
GMT 4 May 93*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg May 4 SAPA—The National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC) said on Tuesday [4 May] it would decide at a May 16 education summit whether to endorse an NECC regional decision to occupy white schools. NECC General Secretary James Maseko said the education crisis in black schools and possible remedies would be considered at the summit.

"The issue of disruption of white education will be discussed there, together with other suggestions for addressing the education crisis. As yet the NECC has not taken a final decision on this matter."

Speaking at a news conference in Johannesburg, Mr. Maseko said the NECC's southern Transvaal branch would be represented at the summit and would be "part of the decision which emanates". Last week the southern Transvaal branches of the NECC, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) and the South African Students Congress (Sasco) said they would begin occupying white schools on May 26 to draw attention to the problems in black education.

Tuesday's summit announcement followed a warning by the African National Congress [ANC] on Monday that black schools were about to "explode", but also a reiteration of the ANC's opposition to the occupation of white schools.

Asked if there had been any direct pressure from the ANC on the NECC executive in this regard, Mr Maseko said only. "There have been lengthy discussions with the ANC... at which (it) has always voiced its opposition to the idea."

Repeating the NECC's condemnation of the government's alleged unilateral action on the education issue, Mr. Maseko said it was compromising everyone's future. "The onus rests on government to defuse this potential crisis by giving serious attention to our suggestions." The NECC's central suggestion is for a national negotiating forum on education.

An example of the government's unilateral action was its decision, without consultation, to cut matriculation examination fees from R[rand]72 to R48, according to Mr. Maseko. He claimed the NECC and its allies had been

prepared to consider a suitable reduction when the decision was taken unilaterally by the minister of education. "The state kicked us in the mouth." The NECC now believed the fees should be scrapped for at least this year.

Asked if his organisation was not guilty of politicking at the expense of education, Mr. Maseko said this was what the state was guilty of. One reporter said township matriculants he had interviewed had voiced their willingness to pay the R[and]48 fee.

NECC Assistant General Secretary Sipho Cele said in reply that this showed the feeling from black pupils that if they didn't pay the fee they couldn't write the examinations. "We reject this... Our impression is that the majority of students are behind Cosas in their demand for a suspension of exam fees."

Education Crisis in Natal Deepens

*MB0405135893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301
GMT 4 May 93*

[Text] Durban May 4 SAPA—The education crisis deepened in Natal on Tuesday [4 May] as a "chalk-down" protest by teachers at House of Delegates [HOD] schools in Pietermaritzburg and Howick spread to several Durban schools and more protests in the pipeline. An estimated 500 South African Democratic Teachers Union [SADTU] members have embarked on work stoppages at HOD schools, and kwaZulu schools and House of Representatives-controlled schools may be next.

The Congress of South African Students [Cosas] is planning pickets and sit-ins at education circuit offices to protest against what it describes as the unilateral restructuring of education and the imposition of examination fees, a Cosas spokesman said on Tuesday.

SADTU national organiser Mo Ally said the implementation of selective merit awards in HOD schools had led to the latest crisis. He claimed SADTU had been involved in discussions with the HOD "when they suddenly implemented these merit awards". The awards are in the form of cash bonuses to selected teachers based on merit. "More than 45 schools around Pietermaritzburg and several schools in Durban are affected by the chalk-down," Mr. Ally said.

An HOD spokesman said on Tuesday the granting of the merit awards was part of teachers' conditions of service, adding that a policy of "no-work, no pay," would be implemented in the event of chalk-downs.

SADTU members in other departments as well as the HOD are planning action against the "unilateral restructuring of education and the rationalisation programme embarked on by the government," Mr. Ally said. He said that while SADTU did not oppose rationalisation, this had to be done in consultation with a national education negotiation forum.

On schools under the kwaZulu government's jurisdiction, Mr. Ally said SADTU had given that department until the

end of last month to respond to its demand for recognition, but to no avail. "We're calling an urgent meeting of SADTU's regional executive committee this (Tuesday) afternoon to discuss how to approach these crises."

Protest Spreads to 200 Schools

*MB0505185293 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500
GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] A chalk-down protest by teachers employed by the House of Delegates [HOD] has spread to more than 200 schools in Natal and could spread to schools under other education departments. Craig Doonan has more.

[Doonan] The South African Democratic Teachers' Union [SADTU] says the union's protest against the crisis in education is spreading rapidly in Natal. SADTU says over 200 schools under the HOD have been affected by a work stoppage by teachers who are protesting against selective merit awards. They are also protesting against unilateral restructuring of education and the government's education retrenchment program. SADTU's national organizer Mo Ally says schools administered by the Department of Education and Training, the House of Representatives, and the kwaZulu government are planning chalk-down protests from tomorrow. Students are also planning protest action specifically aimed at the implementation of examination fees, and they plan a massive march through Durban on Friday.

Nationwide Violence Linked to Education Crisis Listed

*MB0505195793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829
GMT 5 May 93*

[Excerpts] Johannesburg May 5 SAPA—Violence linked to the education crisis continued mainly on the East and West Rand and near Cape Town on Wednesday [5 May], with reports of houses and cars set alight, stone-throwings and lootings.

Millions of rands of damage has been caused in unrest involving township youths in the wake of a week of Congress of South African Students (Cosas) protests against controversial examination fees.

At least two youths were injured and several houses gutted on the East Rand on Wednesday morning, police reported.

Spokeswoman Lt Janine Smith said the youngsters were injured when police fired rubber bullets to disperse about 60 stone-throwing youths in Duduza, near Nigel. Six youths under the age of 18 were arrested.

In separate incidents, also in Duduza, police used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse about 800 youths; the house of a police constable was burnt down and his car damaged by about 60 youths; and a bakkie [pick-up truck] was set alight.

In Vosloorus, near Alberton, a police constable's house was razed and that of another constable stoned and looted causing damage estimated at R[rand]10,000.

About 3,000 youths on an illegal march from Katlehong to Alberton, changed course for Vosloorus where they set a Telkom bakkie alight.

The windows of a supermarket in Vosloorus were shattered by stone-throwers, shops were looted, and police had to use teargas and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of about 200.

In another incident in Vosloorus, police used birdshot to disperse about 40 stone-throwing youths. One youth was arrested.

In Daveyton, near Benoni, about 50 youths set fire to a delivery vehicle.

On the West Rand police said they had received various reports of stone-throwings, petrol bomb attacks and road barricades.

West Rand SAP [South African Police] deputy regional police commissioner, Maj-Gen Braam Strauss, warned the public not to make unnecessary trips into West Rand townships, after 30 incidents of violence causing R2.5 million in damage were reported on Tuesday.

Near Cape Town, pupils ran amok through Mitchell's Plain town centre on Wednesday, looting stalls and smashing windows after a protest against the arrest of three schoolmates.

Hundreds of pupils gathered outside the Mitchell's Plain Police Station and adjacent Magistrate's Court where a number of youths appeared apparently in connection with public violence in Khayelitsha.

Police said they fired rubber bullets and teargas during a confrontation when a lorry was pushed into the road and stones and eggs were thrown. No one was injured.

Pupils said the protest had been organised by COSAS, the Pan African Students Organisation (PASO) and Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso). Protesters left the police station and court buildings about 12.15pm after three youths had been released, apparently on bail.

Cape Flats schools were virtually deserted on Wednesday as teachers flocked to Cape Town's good hope centre to attend a mass rally in preparation of a strike to protest against a five per cent salary increase and proposed retrenchments at schools administered by the House of Representatives.

The rally, attended by about 7,000 teachers, laid the foundation for teacher unity and broad support for a national teachers' strike, representatives of the South African Democratic Teachers Union (SADTU) and the Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa (UTASA) said afterwards.

SADTU's Western Cape region on Tuesday voted overwhelmingly in favour of the strike, but the decision has to be ratified after regional ballots are assessed at a SADTU NEC [National Executive Committee] meeting on May 14.

Teachers from Tulbagh and their Paarl colleagues on Wednesday marched on the regional offices of the Department of Education and Culture [DEC] in Paarl where a list of grievances was handed over.

About 300 COSAS members also occupied the offices of the chief magistrate, the DEC and the Department of Internal Affairs in Beaufort West in the Karoo. [passage omitted]

In Durban pupils are planning to take to the streets on Friday to demand the scrapping of mandatory examination fees, said southern Natal National Education Co-ordinating Committee [NECC] Secretary S'bu Sithole.

Meanwhile, progress was made on the formation of a national education forum at an emergency meeting in Cape Town on Tuesday night, National Peace Committee Chairman John Hall said on Wednesday.

The meeting was attended by Cosas, the National Education Coordinating Committee, the National Peace Secretariat and Peace Committee, Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer, National Education Minister Piet Marais and Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer.

A response was now being awaited from Mr. de Beer following debate on the issue in Cabinet, Mr. Hall said.

It was reported the meeting could not however reach consensus on the scrapping of the examination fee pending a cabinet decision.

At a media conference in Johannesburg on Wednesday, Cosas President Moses Maseko said Cosas and the NECC had indicated at the meeting that they were prepared to call off the pupil mass action if the government scrapped matric examination fees.

PAC Condemns Students' 'Retrogressive' Actions

MB0605084393 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has condemned what it calls retrogressive and counter revolutionary actions by some sections of the student front in opposition of examination fees.

In a statement, the PAC says while it supports the legitimate student's struggle against settler colonial education it cannot let actions like the disruption of classes, the destruction of school buildings, and intimidation go unabated.

The PAC has advised students to meet their parents to plan for what it calls the final onslaught on settler colonial education authorities over the question of examination fees.

Cape Pupils 'Run Amok' Protesting 3 Arrests

*MB30605092493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2207
GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Cape Town May 5 SAPA—Pupils ran amok through Mitchell's Plain town centre near Cape Town on Wednesday [5 May], looting stalls and smashing windows after a protest against the arrest of three schoolmates.

Hundreds of pupils gathered outside the Mitchell's Plain police station and adjacent magistrate's court where a number of youths appeared apparently in connection with public violence in Khayelitsha.

Police said they fired rubber bullets and teargas during a confrontation when a lorry was pushed into the road and stones and eggs were thrown. No one was injured.

Lt-Col Gys Engelbrecht, police station commander, said: "We are keeping a low profile."

Leaders refused to comment but pupils said the protest had been organised by the Congress of South African Students, Pan-African Students Organisation and Azanian Students Organisation.

Protesters left the police station and court buildings about 12.15pm after three youths had been released, apparently on bail.

Pupils streaming through the town centre snatched fruit and vegetables from stalls, and some stallholders guarded their wares with sticks and pipes.

A window at the Smart Centre clothing store was smashed.

Buthelezi Arrives in London 30 Apr

*MB3004194793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1841
GMT 30 Apr 93*

[Text] Ulundi April 30 SAPA—KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi has arrived in London where he is scheduled to meet British Prime Minister John Major, an IFP spokesman said in Ulundi on Friday [30 April].

He said Mr. Buthelezi had completed a visit to Europe where he had appraised European Community countries of the situation in South Africa and asked for support for federalism and pluralism in the country.

According to the spokesman, the chief minister's visit to Italy received "great attention" in the Italian press and he had been dubbed "the lion of South Africa", and "an absolutely intransigent advocate of reason, tolerance, European-style freedom and constitutional guarantees".

Also as a result of the visit, a delegation of top Italian industrialists are to visit kwaZulu shortly to assess the range of economic possibilities in the homeland.

Buthelezi Interviewed on Multiparty Talks

*MB3004191293 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 30 Apr 93*

[Interview with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, by Hugh Pricer Jones in London on the "Focus on Africa" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The renewed multiparty talks in South Africa on political reform have bogged down again, almost as soon as they have started. A group of parties led by the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has raised procedural and agenda objections and the talks seem to be heading nowhere. The IFP apparently wants to slow down the process agreed by the National Party and the ANC [African National Congress] to set up structures and hold elections before the end of the year. It also wants a more regional, even federal government structure. The IFP leader, Chief Buthelezi, is in London at the moment and Hugh Pricer Jones asked him if their apparently obstructive tactics weren't a defense against being frozen out by the ANC and the National Party.

[Buthelezi] Well, I don't know whether a big party like the IFP and the people I represent can be frozen out by anyone. I mean, throughout history I have never been frozen by anyone. I only feel that there is a recipe for violence because, you know, a constitution can be upset not only by a majority who do not accept it but also if a minority, a strong minority, do accept it. So, that is why I am anxious that we should reach a consensus about the principles, you know, of the constitution, constitution principles. We should then get a team of experts or wise men to then draft the constitution in terms of the principles we have agreed upon. We should then refer that constitution, if we accept it, to the electorate. Then, we will have an election probably by September, at the latest, next year.

[Jones] But if that doesn't happen and if, as we see at the moment, the ANC and the government seem to have a [word indistinct] an election early next year. What will Inkatha's response be?

[Buthelezi] Well, let them go ahead and we'll see what will happen, because if they think they can do that and get away with that, well then, God help South Africa, because I don't think that there is any solution in South Africa that can leave out anyone, not particularly IFP, but there are many other parties that in fact agree with us, that are with us, you know, in the Concerned South African Group.

[Jones] But don't you feel you're really rather disadvantaged. The ANC has a large organization and quite a bit of money. The National Party government, of course, has lots of money. Inkatha doesn't have much money. You are a minority. You say you are a big one, but you are still a minority?

[Buthelezi] Well, I don't know whether we are a minority. That has not been tested. It is true of course that they have

money, that they are awash with money, that the government is awash with money, that the ANC are awash with money. It is absolutely true that we do not have any money. But nevertheless, I don't think that for that reason alone they think that they can get away with deals in which other parties, including the IFP, are not included.

[Jones] If an election date is announced soon, what will your reaction be?

[Buthelezi] Following the death of Mr. Hani, the tragic murder of Mr. Hani, Mr. de Klerk actually said, in response to Mr. Mandela who was demanding a date, that that is a matter for the multilateral talks. It is not a thing that can forced on us. But I have also heard that Mr. Mandela says that if he doesn't get what he wants by the end of the month, he is going to mobilize what he calls a mass action that has never been seen in South Africa. Now, that is a very strange way to negotiate where you actually point a gun at people you are negotiating with. On the other hand, I also hear that Mr. de Klerk is talking in terms of passing legislation to force the issue. Now, that, of course, will not work too, and I think that God help South Africa if either of them takes those routes.

Mandela Interviewed on Britain, Negotiations

MB0105103193 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 1 May 93 p 11

[Report on interview with ANC President Nelson Mandela by John Carlin in Johannesburg; date not given: "Love affair with Britain"]

[Text] Whenever Nelson Mandela has a choice, he flies British Airways. Partly because, unlike its South African rivals, BA had the wisdom right from the start of his frequent, high-profile world travels three years ago to pamper him as it would a head of state.

Another reason, it turns out, is that the president of the African National Congress [ANC] retains an historical esteem for Britain, a strong sense of identification, which the vicissitudes of present times have not dimmed.

Mandela will visit London on Tuesday for the fourth time since he was released from prison on February 11 1990 and for the fifth time in his life.

His first visit was in 1962 after he had gone underground in his capacity as the head of the ANC's newly formed military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

He smuggled himself out of the country, toured Africa and arrived in London in June.

Indignities almost over

His biographer, Mary Benson, wrote: "The sense of freedom he felt for the first time in his life was, he said later, a freedom from white oppression, from the idiocy of apartheid, from police molestation, from humiliation and indignity. Wherever I went I was treated like a human being."

Thirty-one years later, now aged 74, all those indignities are almost over.

Even F.W. de Klerk is in little doubt that, unless the gunmen of the Right get to him first, Mandela will take over next year as the first democratically elected president.

His health, contrary to regular rumours, does not seem to be an impediment.

At his office in Johannesburg this week, at 7.30 am (2 1/2 hours after he had risen to do his daily one-hour exercise routine) he stood tall, fit and slim as he recalled his first trip to Britain. "It was a very exciting experience for me. You must remember I was brought up in a 'British' school and at the time Britain was the home of everything that was best in the world. I have not discarded the influence which Britain and British history and culture exercise on us. We regarded it as the capital of the world and visiting the place therefore had this excitement because I was visiting the country which was my pride."

Britain's decline has not altered Mandela's perceptions. "Britain exercised a tremendous influence on our generation, at least. Because it was British liberals, missionaries, who started education in this country—education for Africans—at a time when the South African Government took no responsibility whatsoever.

"You must also remember that Britain is the home of parliamentary democracy and, as people fighting against a form of tyranny in this country, we look upon Britain to take an active interest to support us in our fight against apartheid."

That will be his message when he addresses members of both Houses of parliament on Wednesday evening, an event he looks forward to with relish. He did not say it, but a stately British parliamentary chamber is more his natural political environment than a seething soccer stadium in Soweto.

The paradox is that his appeal, his mythical standing, among the vast majority of black South Africans remains intact. The ANC will win the democratic election expected next year. But it is Nelson Mandela alone who will ensure none of the ANC's rivals come close.

The point has been made often, in a favourite editorial writers' phrase, that "Mandela cannot control the angry youth." He rejects the notion. "There is more than 40 percent unemployment in the country. Crime is rocketing. Many of our youths are not going to school, are in the streets, are without jobs. People wonder where they are going to get their next meal. That is a situation which has caused a great deal of bitterness, especially in the cities. It is a situation which we in the ANC fully understand."

"But what is important is their response when you come out now to explain, to spell out the dangers of their behaviour. Invariably they have listened and thought, and I think that should be regarded as significant."

But what about the mood, prevalent since the assassination of Chris Hani, against persisting in negotiations with the Government? "I say to people, I understand your anger and, myself, I don't like the National Party. But if you are building a new South Africa, you ought to be prepared to work with people you don't like, to work with De Klerk to bring about this new South Africa."

So did he really not like De Klerk?

"De Klerk, however illegitimate and discredited his Government, runs the de facto government of this country. There can be no peaceful change without him being involved and its is therefore our task to work with him in order to bring about the democratic changes we envisage.

"And whether I like him or not, the reality of our situation is that I have to work with him. And of course, when you negotiate you have to accept the integrity of another man ... but you hammer him when you believe he had acted in a manner going to derail the peace talks."

His biggest criticism of De Klerk is that he has failed to rein in what he calls "the third force—elements in the security forces, Military Intelligence ... a covert organisation working underground." Mandela believes they are the ones who murdered Hani and have been behind countless political killings.

"They want to plunge this country into a racist, bloody civil war. That is what they want and our task is to prevent that and ensure that elections, democratic elections, take place and a government of national unity is set up."

That is also De Klerk's stated aim, and Mandela's complaints about his failure to act against the wreckers are tempered by a certain understanding of his predicament. "In my view, one of the problems of De Klerk is to get the full support of his Cabinet for the reforms he is bringing about. There are, I think, quite strong hawks in this Government.

"Delegations of the National Party have reached a stage where they quarrel openly in our presence in these talks. There are members of the National Party who are not on speaking terms with each other. And for De Klerk to conduct the investigations he may want, well, we understand his problems but nevertheless we blame him for his timidity towards the entire right wing."

De Klerk's specific fear, he said, was splitting the Cabinet and losing support to the Conservative Party. Such thinking, Mandela said, belonged to the past and showed that De Klerk had not yet embraced the broad new vision to which the said he aspired. He still thought primarily as an Afrikaner.

"He is a smart chap, confident, accessible and a man who compromises ... but he is in this stalemate because he still thinks that he can unite the Afrikaner and he doesn't want to go down in history as the man who split the Afrikaner.

"He must give that up. But if he does not take bold action and join the democratic forces, he is going to put across this image of a man who has no backbone, who is chicken-hearted."

Mandela could be forgiven if he talked about De Klerk, who during 21 years in Parliament has endorsed the worst horrors of apartheid, with distaste. That he does not, reflects perhaps on South Africa's greatest mystery, seen from the European point of view.

The vast majority of black South Africans are not racists. They are generous to a fault towards their white compatriots and oppressors. The message that has struck a chord has not been the Pan Africanist Congress's "one settler, one bullet." It has been the ANC with its bedrock principle of "nonracialism" that has captured the popular imagination.

What was the explanation?

"Well, this dates far back and beyond the establishment of the ANC. The whites who came here were received very warmly by our people. One is tempted to believe that the statement that the African people are by nature very kind and well disposed may be true—although I am not prepared to put my head on the block about its accuracy.

"But that is the entrenched reputation, and I would therefore explain the absence of bitterness in terms of a very cultured history and tradition.

"There is something ingrained in Africans where people are able to express their views without bitterness, to fight for what we regard as being wrong without bitterness. The message of the ANC has merely consolidated that historical pattern."

Mandela: UK Sowed Seeds of Upheaval in Country

MB0605074693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela has blamed Britain for sowing the seeds of violent upheaval in South Africa. He has told members of the British Parliament history demands they help South Africa.

In an address to a bipartisan group of MPs [members of Parliament] Mandela referred to Britain's Act of Union, forming the constitution which created the Union of South Africa in 1909 and paved the way for apartheid.

Mandela, who met earlier yesterday with British Prime Minister John Major, urged MPs to pressure the South African Government to set an election date and stem violence.

Botha Discusses 'Rumors' of Role in Angolan Talks

MB0505143493 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 May 93

[From the "Channel Africa Report"]

[Text] Rumors are doing the rounds at the Angolan peace talks now in its 4th week in Abidjan in the Ivory Coast that South Africa could again be invited to mediate between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government. The rumors follow a secret meeting in Pretoria earlier this week between former Angolan Defense Minister General Franca Ndalu and South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha. Steyn de Preuter asked Mr. Botha about the rumors and the talks:

[Begin recording] [Botha] The main purpose of my discussions with the representative of Angola recently was to return our officials to our office in Luanda so that we can establish direct communication. That is the main purpose. Now what that holds out as regards any mediating or facilitating role, that is not such an easy matter. If both parties would like us to assist them we will consider it, but that is not as yet the position.

[De Preuter] You were declared a persona non grata in Angola due to the debacle earlier on which led to the renewal in the Angolan fighting. Did you notice a difference in your meeting with the Angolan Government officials, in terms of the way they treated you?

[Botha] Nothing. You see, this is what is so astonishing about South Africa to me. Their government has repeatedly stated that they never declared me persona non grata, but somehow our media persists with this story. I do not understand it. It is not I who says that I've not been declared persona non grata, it is the government of Luanda who says they never did it. They accuse our media. Now whether they are right or wrong is not for me to say. I'm merely saying to you that they said they never did so. Perhaps it's just as well that you put the question to me, because you know, somehow it seems to me once something is said in South Africa, then it is the most difficult thing on earth to prove the contrary.

[De Preuter] What lies between normal relations being established between South Africa and Luanda right now?

[Botha] The fighting, the unstable situation.

[De Preuter] And nothing else?

[Botha] Nothing else. We want peace, we want stability. South African business people would be hesitant to go there, just as, ironically, other business people in other parts of the world are hesitant to come to South Africa. So we understand the situation. Normal relations can only really be maintained with any country in the world if there is stability in both countries.

[De Preuter] Despite the ongoing violence in Angola, you could say that yourself, myself, or South Africans and the government would be accepted with open arms when the violence is over.

[Botha] For sure, yes, there's no problem. [end recording]

Botha Asks Zimbabwe's Mugabe To Assist Transition

MB0505124793 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Pik Botha has called on Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe to help in mediating in the transition to democracy in South Africa. Mr. Botha made this call when he met Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira in Johannesburg after the funeral of the African National Congress National Chairman Oliver Tambo. This is the second time since the signing of the Mozambican peace accord that Mr. Botha has raised the possibility of Mr. Mugabe playing a role in South Africa's process.

Namibia Said Bringing Angola, RSA Together

MB0505133693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] Cape Town May 5 SAPA—The Namibian Government was helping arrange a meeting between the South African and Angolan Governments, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said on Wednesday [5 May].

Speaking soon after a lunch with his Namibian counterpart, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, he said the meeting could be soon.

Mr. Gurirab said the Angolan Government believed such a meeting to be most desirable.

Mr. Botha, who had been in Washington recently to negotiate United States assistance in Angola, was playing a mediating role in the war-torn country.

"We, in our own small way, are helping to assist," he added.

The Namibian Government hoped that the two warring parties in Angola, meeting in the Ivory Coast, would agree to a ceasefire "sooner, rather than later", and adhere to previous agreements.

Mr. Gurirab, on his second visit to Cape Town, was in the city after attending the weekend funeral of ANC [African National Congress] Chairman Mr. Oliver Tambo.

Mr. Botha said the Namibian Government was as concerned as the South African about the conflict in Angola.

He was very grateful about the manner in which the Government of Namibia was handling the Walvis Bay question.

"We have introduced legislation to Parliament (introducing a joint administrative authority) give us a chance. I have no doubt there will be a successful resolution to this issue."

Relations between the two countries were good and improving. "We are going to resolve our problems together."

New European Observer Chief Presents Credentials

MB0505091693 *Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] A senior international observer says international observers have helped bring down the levels of violence in South Africa. The newly appointed head of the European Community Observer Mission to South Africa, ECOMSA, Paul von Stulpnagel, says international observers appear to have helped reduce the scope of violence in South Africa.

He was in Cape Town yesterday to present his credentials to the government after spending his first 10 days in the country familiarizing himself with the situation around Johannesburg. Stulpnagel says the presence of international observers seems to have been extremely valuable.

Kolokolov: Government, ANC Want Peaceful Solution

MB0505134993 *Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] Russia's deputy foreign minister says he believes that the government and the ANC [African National Congress] want a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems. Boris Kolokolov has been in the country on a five-day visit. He spoke to journalists prior to his departure from Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport. John Matham reports:

[Matham] Kolokolov says he gained the impression that the ANC and government want continued negotiations because there is no alternative. The Russian met with both President F.W. de Klerk and ANC President Nelson Mandela during his trip. Kolokolov says Russia believes a peaceful South Africa would create the necessary climate for cooperation in the southern African region. He discussed the situation in Angola and Mozambique with Foreign Minister Pik Botha. Kolokolov says the information he got from Botha was encouraging. He says South Africa's relations with the Russian Federation are on what he calls a good and prosperous road. Kolokolov expects a bilateral agreement covering trade, science, and technology to be signed in the next two months.

ANC's Manuel Urges IMF Endorsement, Not Loans

MB0105074193 *Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Apr 93 p 13*

[Report by Linda Ensor: "IMF support preferable to its loans, says ANC"]

[Text] Cape Town—An ANC [African National Congress] government would prefer IMF endorsement of its economic policies to loans which circumscribed its decision-making, ANC economics spokesman Trevor Manuel said.

Manuel, head of the ANC's economics department, said in an interview at the weekend that IMF sanction of ANC policies would open the door to foreign investment in SA.

IMF African department assistant director Leslie Lipschitz—who is leading an IMF delegation to SA—confirmed that for several countries an IMF loan was less important than an IMF endorsement of policies; the latter would usually improve access to international capital markets.

Manuel believed SA economists had a great responsibility to convince the IMF and World Bank that their country had the capacity both to restructure the economy and to own the process. Any economic programme for SA should be drawn up by South Africans, tailored specifically to SA conditions and should not be imposed by the IMF.

This view was supported by Lipschitz, who emphasised that government commitment to implementing a restructuring package—as well as its success—was directly related to government having made a substantial input in devising it.

Where this was not the case governments had usually lacked the political will to implement the programme, especially if it threatened vested interests and was unpopular for curtailing consumption expenditure, he said.

"Good governance is needed for effective policies," Lipschitz said.

While the IMF economists would check the technical details and fine tune the model they would not seek to impose their own views on an applicant country.

Equally important, Lipschitz said, was for the package to have broad support within the society. Without a reasonable degree of consensus a strategy for economic reconstruction was doomed to fail.

Regarding an IMF loan to SA, Lipschitz said the fundamental problem was to ensure the continuity of the programme over a number of years. This would require a stable government based on consensus and therefore any loans would probably be difficult to envisage before a general election.

On technical grounds SA would qualify for a loan despite the fact that it had run surpluses on its current account on the balance of payments since 1985. The IMF considered this as abnormal at SA's stage of development and saw it resulting from the debt standstill which had damped domestic demand so that foreign debt could be repaid.

Without this constraint, SA should ideally run a current account deficit of perhaps 1 percent-2 percent, and thus be entitled to IMF assistance. Once the political situation

normalised, the characteristic balance of payments problems would emerge, Lipschitz said.

The IMF saw unemployment in SA as being a major problem—it would be difficult to envisage a durable economic restructuring programme that did not address this question.

High priority would also have to be given to generating savings to finance investment and the programme would have to aim at raising labour productivity, eliminating the import bias in the economy, stimulating exports and firming up confidence to allow a reversion to normal inventory levels.

Lipschitz noted that one of the advantages of SA being included in the Africa department of the IMF was that the IMF could now examine the problems of the entire southern African region holistically. SA was viewed as a vital nexus for the growth of the region.

AMIC, Korea's Daewoo Considering Joint Venture

*MB2904165693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1311
GMT 29 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA—Anglo-American Industrial Corporation [AMIC] and Korean industrial giant Daewoo are planning a joint venture which could revolutionise the television industry in South Africa.

Engineering News reports in the lead story of its latest issue that the two groups hope to set up a high-tech R[Rand]600-million colour TV tube manufacturing facility locally. It would produce about 800,000 tubes a year, which would meet local demand. The majority of colour tubes are at present imported.

Daewoo expects to complete a feasibility study by October. If given the go-ahead, the facility should be operational within the next two years.

AMIC director and board managing director Hilton Davies is quoted as saying the venture was one of a wide range of joint projects AMIC and Daewoo were considering.

6 May Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB0605134693

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Legislation To Curtail Dangerous Weapons Right Move—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 6 May in a page 12 editorial welcomes the government's decision to introduce legislation cracking down on the possession of automatic weapons, grenades and limpet mines. "But like most other South African issues this one is made turbid by posturing. The Government, whose hands are hardly clean when it comes to dirty tricks, destabilisation, traditional weapons and arms control, has suddenly become terribly virtuous. The ANC [African National Congress], which is keeping the armed struggle up its sleeve just in case things don't work

out satisfactorily, is piously mewing about its right—in terms of the D.F. Malan Accord—to control its own arsenal." Meanwhile, "the Right is bubbling away with its own agenda of 'resistance to change'." THE STAR does not believe legislation alone will stop violence, "but curtailing the possession of dangerous weapons is a step in the right direction. Those playing political games should heed a warning from the DP's [Democratic Party] Peter Gastrow that 'the clouds of civil war appear to be gathering on the horizon'."

BUSINESS DAY

Leaders Must Control Situation 'While There is Still Time'—"There is more war talk these days than at any time since Nelson Mandela was freed, yet this is happening when South Africa is closer than ever to establishing a democratic state," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 May. "Why, then, the deterioration, and talk of civil war? The assassination of Chris Hani, revolutionary turned peacemaker, was certainly the trigger of the latest wave of emotion and violence, and there seems no doubt that radicals on both flanks have made the most of the situation." Therefore it is the task of all the country's leaders to "take hold of the situation before it runs out of control. Events in Yugoslavia are evidence enough of the futility of racial conflict." It is up to leaders to harness South Africans' "spirit of reconciliation" "while there is still time."

Criticism of Mandela Stance on Foreign Investment—A second editorial on the same page says Nelson Mandela "might have chosen his words more carefully at this week's Press conference in London. He said that foreign investment would be 'allowed' into South Africa once an election date was set. As if the timing of an election and ANC strictures were bulwarks against a pending flood of inward investment. If foreigners invest in SA, it will not be to finance social programmes or to facilitate an economic restructuring. It will be for hard-nosed financial reasons." "Exhortation and promises are of little avail. What foreign investors want to hear are credible proposals about how and how quickly a future government will restore social order here and how it will facilitate a market-led economic recovery."

MAYIBUYE

De Klerk Determination To Cling To Power 'Provocative'—Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English for May states in its page 3 editorial: "How ridiculous the claim by the NP [National Party] alliance that the demand for an election date is an ANC imposition. How discordant their attempt at tomfoolery: that transitional executive structures could be set up before final agreement on the CA [Constituent Assembly]. How provocative De Klerk's determination to cling to all levers of power, including control of apartheid armed forces, even after pre-election structures have been set up." An election date would be "an important beacon for the whole process [of transition]. For this, millions are prepared to act decisively. If, hitherto, they were simply mesmerised by 'nego-speak' from the World Trade Centre, they will now exert pressure for palpable results."

Angola

Further Reportage on Government, UNITA Talks

Talks 'Nearer a Principled Accord'

MB0505201493 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro* in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government are now nearer a principled accord. The two delegations met alone once again for some 330 minutes this morning. The plenary session, which had been postponed on several occasions, was held in the afternoon.

Reports say the two sides have reached consensus on 97.87 percent of a general document titled, Abidjan Understanding. The two sides differ now on only one point. Foreign reporters in Abidjan say the signing of that protocol is now a given.

Meanwhile, it was only today—surprisingly—that Higino Carneiro disclosed that his delegation has no mandate to sign documents which have not been ratified by the Futungo de Belas Palace. Nicole Guardiole, a journalist with Portugal's EXPRESSO newspaper, has described the ongoing talks as complementing the Bicesse talks. Nicole believes there will be lasting peace this time, because the United Nations has already expressed its readiness to use its peacekeeping forces to oversee the Angolan peace process.

Thus, Angola's attention is turned to Cote d'Ivoire, where two teams are discussing the future of the Angolan people, who are tired of a war which has already claimed more than 100,000 lives, wounded some 500,000 people, and caused more than 2 million people to be refugees in their fatherland over the last seven months.

'Principled Consensus' Reached

MB0605061193 *Luanda TPA Television Network* in Portuguese 1930 GMT 5 May 93

[Report from Abidjan by TPA correspondent]

[Text] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] today reached a principled consensus on six of the seven main points about which they differed. So, the outstanding issue is the withdrawal of UNITA from cities, towns and locations occupied in the post-electoral crisis. The UNITA and government delegations are still meeting in a plenary session attended by the observers and the United Nations.

The differences between the two delegations had to do with humanitarian assistance, the release of prisoners, freedom of the press, demobilization of surplus military personnel of both sides, creation of the Armed Forces, and reinstatement of state administration. Some progress has been achieved at the Abidjan talks since they started on 12 April.

Meanwhile, the government delegation is scheduled to return to Luanda this evening for consultations with the Angolan authorities.

Government Negotiator in Luanda

MB0605064393 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network* in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The Abidjan peace talks on Angola continue with ups and downs, though a number of observers believe the two sides have narrowed their differences. The observers and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation are likely to meet in Abidjan alone today because the head of the government delegation is in Luanda for consultations.

[Begin recording] [Government negotiator Higino Carneiro] My delegation has come to Luanda to brief the president of the Republic. We have taken advantage of the fact that the observers, the UN secretary general's special representative and the UNITA delegation were due to meet in order to overcome a number of differences that prevent the signing of what we could describe as the Draft Abidjan Protocol.

[Reporter] After four weeks of talks, what has been discussed and analyzed? What consensus has been reached?

[Carneiro] Well, we could say that the principles of the draft document have been completely analyzed. The major difference is still whether UNITA's military forces should withdraw from cities, locations, and towns they occupy. UNITA says it will only withdraw if a peace-keeping force is in place. We disagree with that because it does not make sense. First, it is possible to take steps in that direction without the peace-keeping forces being in place. It would be a way of UNITA showing its willingness in restoring a cease-fire because it was that organization that broke it. Moreover, it would permit the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 811, notably its first paragraph which recommends that type of action. Nevertheless, the government has the legitimate right to demand such a move.

[Reporter] So, is that the only difference between government and UNITA?

[Carneiro] It is the only difference, regarding the draft protocol that has been placed on the negotiating table. There is no protocol as such, but a draft document outlining a number of principles ensuring that there will be no room for different interpretations once a protocol is signed. [end recording]

The government delegation is scheduled to return to Abidjan today.

[Begin Carneiro recording] As requested by the UN secretary general's special representative, we are scheduled to hold a plenary session on 7 May, probably in the afternoon. We have, however, asked for the meeting to begin at 0930 [0830] on 8 May. So, let us see how things will go. We

have just arrived in Luanda and will meet our leaders and see if we have time to discuss all the relevant issues. [end recording]

Tanzanian Official Visits, Brings Mwinyi Message

Arrives 1 May

MB0205065593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] Tanzanian Foreign Affairs Minister Joseph Rwegasira, who arrived in Angola today on a working visit, has expressed his country's solidarity with Angola's just cause. He is to deliver a message from the Tanzanian head of state to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Chicotti welcomed the Tanzanian foreign minister on arrival.

Meets Dos Santos, Delivers Message

MB0405131293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 3 May 93

[Text] While peace continues to be searched for in Abidjan, the Tanzanian Government has expressed its continued solidarity with the Angolan Government's efforts aimed at finding a definitive solution to the war ravaging the country. This position was reiterated by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in a message addressed to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The message was delivered by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Joseph Rwegasira.

This morning the Tanzanian official was received in a 45-minute audience by the president of the republic. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos first read the message which is thought to be linked to bilateral relations, the political and military crisis afflicting Angola as well as the prevailing situation in southern Africa, notably in Mozambique and South Africa. The Tanzanian Government has been following the evolution of the Angolan dispute and endorses the Angolan Government's search for a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Joseph Rwegasira left Luanda this evening at the end of a three-day visit to our country.

[Begin recording] [Rwegasira in English fading into Portuguese translation] Well, it was a presidential message to President dos Santos on matters relating to bilateral relations. President Mwinyi has also expressed his solidarity with the critical situation Angola is facing. It is a special message to his brother Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

[Reporter in English fading into Portuguese translation] How can southern Africa and Tanzania help Angola to restore peace?

[Rwegasira] One way is for us to express our moral support and to try to use our influence in southern Africa so that Angola may restore the peace which it so greatly needs.

[Reporter] Is the Tanzanian Government optimistic about the Abidjan talks?

[Rwegasira] From what the president told us, we are very optimistic. [end recording]

UNITA on Military Successes in Lunda Sul

MB0505195093 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 May 93

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] frustrated a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] attempt to violate areas under its control in the city of Bie. After 15 minutes of clashes, the FAPLA troops were forced to return to their hideout, leaving six soldiers killed, nine weapons, and large quantities of other war materiel on the ground. [passage omitted]

Nineteen Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] soldiers were put out of action in Lunda Sul Province on 3 May. Our correspondent Muti Iacavela reports an IFA military truck was ambushed by FALA forces between Saurimo and Calundambala. Our forces captured four automatic weapons, one 60-mm mortar, and assorted war materiel. The vehicle was burned to the ground.

In Lunda Norte Province, the FALA forces attacked a group of FAPLA men moving from Cassaquidi to Luxilo. In their hasty flight, the enemy forces abandoned five soldiers confirmed killed on the ground, 500,000 rounds of ammunition, 3 million new kwanzas, and one damaged military vehicle.

The MPLA troops are still intent on recapturing Ndalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province. Those plans are being thwarted by the brave FALA forces, who have been inflicting heavy defeats on the enemy forces in the area. [passage omitted]

Katangese Soldiers Reportedly Killed in Action

MB0605114993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The involvement of Katangese soldiers in the Angolan war, alongside the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in southern and northern Angola is self-evident. It constitutes a violation of the Triple Zero Clause of the Bicesse Accords. Felix Miranda, our correspondent in the Northern Operational Command, has given details about Katangese soldiers found death on the battlefield. They were killed by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] Red Berets.

The Katangese soldiers in question are as follows:

Chala Neshe, son of Chala Neshe and Nyama Maria, a Zairian national born on 2 September 1949. He was a peasant by occupation and resided in Luanda.

Kasongo Chicola, a sergeant major assigned to the 1st BDG [expansion unknown], born in 1940. He was the son of Ilunga Lengui Kiede and Lukunga Luvuga.

Oshide Lili, son of Arruchipe Kaiumbo and Ruchikini Albertina, born on 9 November 1969 in Mutshatsha, Republic of Zaire. He resided in Viana 2 Administrative Region and was assigned to the SEAS (?State Secretariat for Social Affairs).

Sergeant Major Okojo Aiaulo, assigned to the 1st Unit of the General Staff's SAPAK [expansion unknown].

Noncommissioned Officer Muchilili born on 29 November 1975. He was the son of Kaiombo Machiquini and Maria Pascoalense.

Francois who was assigned to the 1st Company of the 1st Katangese Brigade's 3d Battalion based in Viana.

The documents of those soldiers were issued by Army General Chingambo Andrei Vula, a member of the Katangese General Staff and commander in chief of the SAPAK. He is based in Viana, Luanda.

Government Awards Engen Oil Exploration Rights

MB0405152293 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 May 93 p 3

[Report by Edward West: "Engen Lands Angolan Oil Exploration Rights"]

[Text] As part of an international consortium, Engen has been awarded oil exploration rights in Angola.

The other members of the consortium are Shell, Pecten and Maxus. Pecten is a U.S.-based subsidiary of Shell and Maxus a U.S. oil company.

Angolan Petroleum Affairs Minister Albina Assis said the site bordered on the Cabinda oil fields. She confirmed the rights had been granted, during an Angolan national radio broadcast on Saturday [1 May].

Engen exploration director Adrian Nel said yesterday the group had not received official confirmation of the deal, but the consortium had been negotiating for the rights for some time. He declined to comment further until confirmation was received.

Industry sources said the deal could improve relations between SA and war-torn countries were strained after SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha was declared persona non grata in Angola earlier this year during the current hostilities.

The move also represented an acceleration by Engen into upstream operations. Engen announced a 25 percent stake in consortium with Shell in an exploration concession in Namibia's offshore Kudu block in April. It acquired a 10 percent interest in the BNukha gas-condensate field in Oman in the same month.

Engen has interests in Chevron's exploration activities in Namibia and those of Total in Gabon.

In the North Sea the company has a 2.2 percent stake in the Alba oil field operated by Chevron. It is expected to pump 70,000 barrels a day in the fourth quarter. The field is underlaid by a reserve of natural gas, the Britannia Field, in which Engen also has a stake.

Oil Exports in First Quarter Over \$335 Million

MB0105085793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 May 93

[Text] In the first quarter of 1993, the National Angolan Fuel Company sold more than 19 million barrels of oil, earning over \$335 million. Cabinda Province sold more than 12 million barrels, followed by the Palanca oil region and Soyo District of Zaire Province.

Mozambique

Officer, Portuguese Civilian Detained in Mines Theft

MB0605052693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Pascoal Zacarias Rafael, a senior Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] officer, has been detained on charges of diverting 20 boxes with some 120 antipersonnel mines. Lt. Col. Pascoal Zacarias Rafael is the head of the Military Engineering Department in the FAM General Staff.

Radio Mozambique has learned from a police source that Abdul Fatar Mogne, a Mozambican civilian who owns the warehouse where the mines were stored, has been detained in connection with the matter. Victor Fialho da Costa, a Portuguese citizen, and some soldiers are being interrogated by police so that a criminal docket can be opened and subsequently presented to court. Barbed wire rolls belonging to the Military Engineering Department and normally used for border delimitation purposes, were also seized.

Police are working in a bid to learn to what use the ONZ-72 antipersonnel mines were going to be put. Our source has disclosed that the aforesaid military equipment was confiscated on 23 April, shortly after it had been off loaded from a suspicious military truck. Abdul Fatar Mogne and Victor Fialho da Costa were immediately detained. Prompt police investigations led to the detention of Lt. Col. Pascoal Rafael three days later. He was a friend of the warehouse owner and responsible for the seized equipment.

An order signed by Lt. Col. Pascoal Rafael states that the mines, which were brought in from the command of Machava's First Independent Engineering and Sappers Battalion, were intended for the protection of economic targets in Maputo Province, notably some dams. Lt. Col. Rafael is reported to have told police that he had kept the explosive devices in Mr. Mogne's warehouse, in the center

of the city of Maputo, while waiting for transportation so that the equipment could be ferried to areas such as Coroné, Moamba, Incomati, and Sabie.

Police are investigating this case in order to obtain more details concerning this theft. It will be recalled that other military equipment thefts have also been reported, notably shells, from which copper and aluminum were removed and subsequently illegally exported to neighboring countries. These cases have normally been dealt with by military courts and treated as military secrets.

Sao Tome Meet: Renamo 'Paralyzing' Accord

MB0605115393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 May 93

[Text] The foreign ministers of the five Lusophone African countries have urged the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] to send its representatives to the commissions of the Mozambique Peace Accord. A final communiqué issued at the end of a meeting held in Sao Tome and Principe also urges the international community to step up material and financial assistance to the Mozambican peace process. The five ministers condemned Renamo for withdrawing from the commissions, blaming it for paralyzing the peace process.

Mozambique was represented at the meeting by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Salome Moiane. As of today in Lisbon, Moiane is attending a meeting between the five countries and Portugal.

Swaziland

Auditor-General Reaffirms 5,000 Passports Missing

MB0505142193 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 May 93 pp 1, 32

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza: "Passports ARE Lost"]

[Text] The Auditor General, Mr. Andreas Fakudze, is firm about 5,000 passports having gone missing at the Immigration office in Mbabane.

He said the denial by the Chief Immigration Officer, Mr. Ephraim Magugula is "half-cooked."

Mr. Fakudze said it is also not true that only about E[Emalangeni]7,170 is missing from the Immigration Department.

The Auditor General said based on the figures of Mr. Magugula, there is actually a shortage of E21,634 and not E7,170 at the Immigration.

Mr. Fakudze was reacting to allegations by Mr. Magugula that there were no passports that went missing from his office.

Mr. Magugula's remarks were based on the latest report of the Auditor General which disclosed the story of the missing passports.

Mr. Magugula said from June 1991 to December 1992, 40,900 passports were issued and out of these, 140 were cancelled and 114 were issued but not paid for.

He said a sum of E203,230 was collected and E181,596 was taken to the Central Bank.

Mr. Magugula said there was a shortage of E7,107 which presently is being traced.

Yesterday Mr. Fakudze described the calculations in Magugula's letter of clarification as being "out of this world."

About the missing passports, he said when the audit inspection was made the number of passports not accounted for was 5,000.

"My contention was that such a state of affairs should not take place since these are accountable documents.

"In short, the main thrust of my query was that the supervision and management in the issue of passports in the Immigration office in Mbabane was lax and the evidence was the treatment of the passports in question as borne out by their very shabby record," he said.

Mr. Fakudze said the Chief Immigration Officer has admitted that they have lost sense of direction as far as the record is concerned and this he attributed to the frequent changes of officers.

"Such should not happen because I maintain that a hand-over certificate should be completed each time a new officer takes over, just as the financial regulations require," he said.

Mr. Fakudze said Mr. Magugula's reply to the missing passports issue is incomprehensible.

"I need a reply that will give a clear account of the 5,000 passports found missing and I expect that he must discover certain facts when he carries out a thorough investigation.

"I am surprised that he could be so bold as to submit to the press such a half-cooked reply as the one he sent me on 30th December 1992," he said.

Mr. Fakudze said that was an interim reply and he is waiting for a concrete one before going for a re-check.

Pudemo: Government Behind Nkhaba Private Army

MB050515/393 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 May 93 pp 1, 32

[Report by Nhlanhla Zwane: "Nkhaba Impi is Backed By Govt?"]

[Text] The People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) has charged that government was behind a private army that has been established by former prime minister and chief of Nkhaba, Prince Bhekimpeli.

The Secretary General Mr. Dominic Mngomezulu said yesterday that the organisation was not surprised at this development since the chief had the full backing of the State.

He said it was all part of a plan to impose the Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils] on the people.

The army was announced last weekend at a meeting of the residents of Nkhaba. It comprises members of the community who will act as vigilantes to maintain security and drive out undesirable elements.

"So long as there is Tinkhundla there will be more of such happenings," Mr. Mngomezulu said.

"To show that this has the blessing of the State, no one raised a finger when he and his subjects attacked members of our organisation during a rally at Nkhaba about two months ago.

"The prince was even given access to a national radio station to announce that he was preparing an impi [regiment] to fight us the next time we went to Nkhaba to hold a peaceful rally there," Mngomezulu said.

He said they were assaulted for the mere "crime" of seeking to express their views to the people.

"We laid formal charges against him but no one has been prosecuted to this day. We went to the police station commander in Mbabane to inquire about this and he said the police had finished with all their investigations and the matter was now with the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Adinkrah Donkoh."

The Pudemo leader also said in 1972, it was clearly stated that before any constitutional change was made, there had to be a joint sitting of the Senate and the House of Assembly and a referendum held.

Mr. Mngomezulu further said, however, that none of this was done when the Tinkhundla system was introduced.

"The Tinkhundla system was introduced without the proper mandate and thus it was an imposition on the people," he said.

He said Tinkhundla were also not introduced with the blessing of the people.

"Intimidation of people and abusing of their rights and the Tinkhundla system are one and the same thing," Mr. Mngomezulu said.

Zambia

Cuba Withdraws Doctors Working Near Angolan Border

AB0505212693 Dakar PANA in English 1601 GMT
5 May 93

[Text] Lusaka, 5 May (PANA)—Cuba has withdrawn three doctors from Mongu, a town near the Angolan border, following persistent threats by Angolan UNITA [National

Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels to storm the town and other selected targets in Zambia's Western Province.

An official from the Cuban Embassy in Lusaka picked up the doctors on Saturday [1 May] from Lewanika general hospital, leaving the hospital with only a skeleton staff.

We are really worried about the security of our doctors in western province and we hope Zambia will offer adequate protection which they are entitled to, the charge d'affaires at the Cuban Embassy, Carlos Acevedo, said.

There are 42 Cuban doctors scattered all over Zambia's rural areas. Other areas are not affected.

The Angolan consul-general in Zambia based in Mongu said his office had information that UNITA has been making inquiries about the presence of Cubans in Mongu. UNITA has been threatening Zambia that they would attack. In a recent incident in another border town, UNITA soldiers who had entered Zambia illegally were released following a ultimatum given by UNITA.

UNITA accused Zambia of harbouring MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] bases in its territory and has threatened to bomb towns and refugee camps sheltering Angolan refugees. The movement has also not forgotten the role Cuban troops played in propping up the MPLA Government during the 16-year-old civil war.

Zambia has consistently denied aiding MPLA and has threatened to hit back if UNITA attacks.

Last week while on a visit to Kampala, Uganda, President Frederick Chiluba warned that Zambia would hit UNITA where it hurts most if they made good their threats.

Petroleum Product Prices Raised 25 Apr

MB0505161893 Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Apr 93 p 1

[From the SUNDAY TIMES correspondent]

[Text] Fuel prices have been increased again by K[Kwacha]30 with immediate effect, exactly a month after the last hike.

A survey of some filling stations in Lusaka yesterday showed that super had shot up from K196 to K226 a litre, diesel from K113 to K143 while kerosene is now pegged at K114 from K84.

The hike caught many motorists unawares and they have not taken kindly to Zimco's [Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Limited] new method of effecting increases.

The increases come against a backdrop of Government's assurance to the donor community that it would liberalise the importation and marketing of petroleum products in the course of the year.

This was necessitated by the depreciation of the Kwacha which is now pegged to K545 to one US dollar.

Liberia**Woewiyu: Claims of Quitting NPFL 'False'**

*AB0505213393 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 4 May 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebel movement seems to be losing the initiative on both military and diplomatic fronts as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] and the rival ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] movement continue to claim successes. In the last few days, they say they have recaptured the port of Greenville, the strategic town of Bong Mines, and the border town of Vahun from Charles Taylor's forces, and ECOMOG's commander, the Nigerian, General Adetunji Olurin, has even claimed that the NPFL defense minister, Tom Woewiyu, has fallen out with Charles Taylor and quit. Well, Mr. Woewiyu is in London this week, and Robin White asked him if it was true:

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] That information is wrong, Robin, and this is typical of the ECOMOG information coming out of Liberia.

[White] Where did Olurin get this story from, do you think?

[Woewiyu] I do not know where he got this story from, but I saw in a WEST AFRICA magazine, which is a Nigerian-based paper, that I had surrendered to him. I do not know where he got that information from, definitely not from me, not from our government.

[White] Have you spoken to him at all?

[Woewiyu] No, not at all.

[White] So, you have never had a meeting with him?

[Woewiyu] I have not met Olurin.

[White] Why do you think he would say that kind of thing now?

[Woewiyu] It is disinformation, I think he is trying to tell our soldiers, the NPFL soldiers: Surrender, because your minister of defense has surrendered to me or has run away. That is all he is trying to do.

[White] It has come up before, this kind of statement. I mean ECOMOG have been saying that they could happily talk to you, Tom Woewiyu, but they would never talk to Taylor.

[Woewiyu] I think it is also a method to try to conquer by dividing us, but we are smart enough to know better than that.

[White] So, you are strongly behind Taylor, you are of one mind with him.

[Woewiyu] Yes, but I am not alone now, our entire government, the greater part of Liberia, and I think our Armed Forces have gotten stronger as a result of the atrocities and the effort by Nigeria to end the situation by force: Relief convoys are being bombed, churches are being bombed. On Sunday morning [2 May] as my understanding, last Sunday morning, about two o'clock in the morning, several planes went over Greenville and of course, bombed until about 20 or 30 people got killed; several houses were leveled. As a result of those, people are more convinced now that the so-called peacekeeping force is not there for peace.

[White] There are reports today that Greenville has actually been captured by ECOMOG. Is that true?

[Woewiyu] No, I spoke to my people this morning. That is false.

[White] You are the defense minister, Charles Taylor's defense minister. Things must be looking pretty desperate for you now.

[Woewiyu] Things look very desperate for the people of Liberia not for the Armed Forces of the NPFL.

[White] But things are looking pretty desperate for you, are they not, militarily? They must be looking bad for you.

[Woewiyu] Militarily, it does not look bad at all, Robin. Militarily, we are in a better position now, because we do not have to fight the Armed Forces of Nigeria head-on. In other words, we have converted our forces into a full guerrilla force. We pick when we are going to fight, and where we are going to fight, and how we are going to hit ECOMOG, and that is succeeding very well.

[White] But that must mean that you are going to abandon, have to abandon all the towns.

[Woewiyu] No, not necessarily, not necessarily...

[White, interrupting] Will you have to abandon Gbarnga?

[Woewiyu] I do not think so, no. [end recording]

ULIMO's Koromah Said Linked to Guinean Coup Plot

*AB0505142093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 0700
GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] A fresh wave of arrests and detention of military personnel of the Guinean Army has seriously linked Alhaji Koromah with a plot designed to topple the military junta of Lansana Conte. An intelligence report revealed that the Guinea-based ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] leader, Mr. Koromah, in collaboration with some soldiers, concocted a plot to overthrow the junta, assassinate some key officers, and kill all potential politicians. Following the discovery of the coup plot, the junta launched a

sweeping (?dragnet) and several members of the military including two pilots were arrested and are presently being held in detention.

It has been disclosed in wider circles in Guinea that Koromah is at the verge of being declared persona non grata by the Guinean authorities for his disgruntled attitude. The plot, which intelligence sources said is deeply rooted, also received sympathy from victims of President Conte's political incoherence which, if not exposed in its totality, the sources said, could pose a serious headache for the junta. The report said the Guinean Government, in the beginning, decided to keep the information of the plot secret but it got threatening to the junta and was forced to make it public.

Meanwhile, several Liberian dissidents have been arrested by the Guinean authorities in Nzerekore. An Information Ministry release quotes Guinean authorities as saying the arrested dissidents had plotted, along with some Guinean opposition, to attack Guinea's President Lansana Conte. As a result of the insecurity in Nzerekore, the Guinean authorities have tightened security by deploying several forces to ensure that all Liberians connected with the dissident group are arrested and brought to justice.

President Appoints Supreme Court President

AB0505212293 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 4 May 93

[Text] Following confirmation hearing, President Amos Sawyer has appointed Counselor James Bull as president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Liberia. In a letter of appointment to Counselor Bull yesterday, President Sawyer said he has no doubt that Counselor Bull will do his utmost to build a strong and respected court for the administration of justice in Liberia. President further underscored the role of a strong judiciary as a pillar upon which a democratic society can be built. Counselor Bull, who has been an associate justice of the

Supreme Court, has been service as acting chief justice since the death of Chief Justice Henry Kesselly.

Nigeria

University Students Embark on 'Sympathy Strike'

AB0505133093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 4 May 93

[Excerpt] Lectures were today disrupted at the University of Lagos when the students body boycotted classes in sympathy with their lecturers. The lecturers began the lecture boycott yesterday.

Our correspondent, who visited the Akoka Campus of the university during the day, reports that the students' decision to stay away from classes was taken at the congress meeting yesterday. Students' union leader Sowole Omoyele said though they have not been in touch with the university authorities, the students have decided to stay put and partake in the sympathy strike. [passage omitted]

Sierra Leone

Troops Capture Two Towns in Kailahun District

AB0505131893 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 5 May 93

[Text] As government troops continued their offensive in the Eastern Province, the (?5th) Battalion of Republic of Sierra Leone military forces, under the command of Major Sam Davis, last Friday [30 April] captured Woroma and Singema towns in the Kailahun District. According to the 1st Brigade operational adjutant, Major Andrew Koromah, in an interview with the SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY, 63 rebels were killed with several captured in the fierce battle. He said automatic rifles, RPG's, and other support weapons were also captured from the rebels.

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